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The Morning Star.

OUTLINES.

Senator White, of California, spoke against the acquisition of the Philippines in the Senate. —— In the House little business was transacted. —— The body of a richly dressed young woman, supposed to be one of the party on the ill-fated naptha yacht Paul Jones, was found on the Gulf shore below Miami. —— Geo. Hite, white man, who murdered a negro, hanged at Boydton, Va. —— Gen. Otis cables that the health of troops at Manila is good. —— Dispatches received at Madrid say that Filipinos demand recognition of their government as the condition of release of prisoners; a similar demand has been made upon the Pope of Rome, as a condition for the release of clericals. —— Severe earthquake shocks in Greece; in one village fifty children injured. —— Bill introduced in the House of Representatives providing that no person practicing polygamy shall be eligible to be a member of either house of Congress. —— Two negroes escaped from jail at Anderson, S. C.; one was shot and killed and the other captured. —— A mob attacked the house of Farmer Rustin, at Colquitt, Ga.; killed a boy and fatally wounded old man Rustin; the cause of the shooting was because Miss Rustin had sworn out a warrant for a man named Phillips; the latter, his father and two brothers and others are in jail. —— Smallpox is prevalent in many counties of Mississippi; the infection is traced to Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia and other States. —— New York markets: Money on call steady at 2½@3 per cent.; cotton steady, middling uplands 6⅞c; flour was more active on spring wheat varieties but quieter otherwise; wheat—spot firm; No. 2 red 80½c; corn—spot firm; No. 2 43¾c; rosin dull; spirits turpentine quiet.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 23.

Temperature: 8 A.M., 44 deg.; 8 P.M., 55 deg.; maximum, 60 deg.; minimum, 43 deg.; mean, 52 deg.

Rainfall for the day, T.; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, 1.71.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—For North Carolina—Rain; fresh southeasterly winds.

Port Almanac---Jan. 24.

Sun Rises ..... 7.09 A. M.
Sun Sets ..... 5.16 P. M.
Day's Length ..... 10 H. 07 M.
High Water at Southport 6.21 A. M.
High Water, Wilmington 8.51 A. M.

If General Eagan has any opinions about the gentlemen who will constitute the court which will try him he will keep them "embalmed" until they get through with him.

A company has been organized to bottle wind and run carriages, wagons, etc., with it. If a Congress or State Legislature can be run by wind why can't a wagon?

It is said that one of the companies which proposes to construct the Nicaragua canal has $1,000,000,000 behind it. Well, then, why the mischief doesn't it buy Nicaragua and Costa Rica and cut the ditch?

Geneva, Ind., reports a wife-selling case in which the deciding consideration was $3 and a hat. Whether the inference from this is that there is a surplus of women and a shortage of dollars and hats in Indiana is not quite clear.

As Quay has got it down to thirteen votes he thinks he can run down to Florida and do some tarpon fishing and leave his lieutenants to fish for the thirteen. He will leave them the right kind of bate and enough of it.

A retiring army doctor has achieved some fame at San Francisco by being arrested for being encased in a half a mile or so of silk goods, which he was wearing as a protection against the customs collectors. The little game of smuggling didn't work and he had to shuck his silk casing.

A noted railroad tramp, known as "Railroad Jack, the Hammock Rider," travels in comparative comfort if not in style. He has contrived a hammock which he hooks under a car, gets in and rides at ease. He says he has in the past ten years travelled over 100,000 miles in that way.

A Pennsylvania court, which decided that a fellow who did campaign work in the last election for another fellow who was elected, although there was no agreement, allowed him so much per day, and also for one pair of shoes out of the two he had worn out in tramping in the candidate's interest, but positively refused to allow for two bottles of cough medicine he consumed in keeping his throat in order. It evidently didn't want to encourage too much talk, which showed some consideration for the people.

A food condensing and preserving process is reported to have been discovered by an English retired artillery officer, which lays "embalmed beef" in the shade. It is claimed that the essential food properties of nearly everything can be indefinitely preserved and so concentrated as to occupy comparatively no space. A cubic foot of it weighing fifty-three pounds is equivalent to thirteen and a half sheep. A 6,000-ton ship could carry the equivalent of 324,000,000 pounds of rations, enough to feed the population of the British islands for eight days. In going on a campaign, for instance, all the soldiers would need to do would be to load up their knapsacks, walk into the enemy's country and have a nice time regardless of the commissary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. O'Connor—For sale.
Sam'l Bear, Sr.—For sale.
Johnson & Fore—Spring goods.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. J. A. Cavanaugh, of Hallsboro, is in the city on a business trip.

— Mr. Carl Schulken, of Richmond, Va., spent Sunday in the city.

— H. L. Stevens, Esq., of Warsaw, is in the city on professional business.

— Messrs. Geo. Denny, of Southport, and C. N. Leonard, of Shallotte, are in the city making business calls.

— Miss Maggie Stedman, who has been the guest of Mrs. J. E. Bunting, left yesterday for her home at Elizabethtown.

— Miss Laura H. Wheeler, who has been spending some time with relatives in Western North Carolina, has returned to her home.

— Capt. Wm. S. Ramsey, of Baltimore, one of the best known and most popular travelling men in the South, was a STAR visitor last evening.

— Mrs. W. A. Lineker, who has been in the city the past three weeks, the guest of her husband, at Mrs. Joe Mitchell's residence, No. 7 South Fourth street, left Sunday for New York in response to a letter urgently requesting her presence there yesterday afternoon.

Arrested for Stealing Tobacco.

Chas. Dickson and Philip James, both colored, were arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of larceny. They were found by Constable Sheehan near the new market acting rather suspiciously. James carried a sack, in which the outlines of a small box of tobacco could be seen and the Dickson negro was in company with him. Upon being halted by Mr. Sheehan, Dickson took to his heels. James was, however, carried before Justice Fowler for a preliminary hearing, and as he could give no plausible story as to how he came into possession of the box of tobacco and pending a more thorough investigation. he was remanded to jail in default of $100 justified bond. Later in the afternoon, Mr. Sheehan, assisted by Mr. C. W. Kunold, succeeded in arresting Dickson in "Dross Neck," and he also was placed in jail in default of bond. They will be tried Wednesday at 12 o'clock before Justice Fowler.

Death of Dr. Jennings.

News was received here Sunday of the death of Dr. J. T. Jennings, of Bennettsville, S. C., father of Mr. J. T. Jennings, Jr., who recently accepted a position as cashier in the cotton office of Mr. J. H. Sloan, of this city. Dr. Jennings was one of South Carolina's most prominent physicians, and leaves a large family, who have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends, both in North and South Carolina.

Yacht Nydia.

A special dispatch to the STAR from Southport, reports the arrival there last night of the steam yacht *Nydia*, of the New York Yacht Club. The vessel is owned by Mr. I. E. Emerson, the bromo-seltzer man, of Baltimore, Md.. who is waiting in Charleston to join the yacht for a cruise to Key West and Havana. The *Nydia* is expected to come up to Wilmington to-day for coal and then proceed to Charleston.

A Big Transaction.

There have been frequent rumors of late of negotiations between the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company (sometimes called the fertilizer trust) and Messrs. Powers, Gibbs & Co., looking to the sale of the large fertilizer factory of this firm, located near this city, to the corporation named. It is now stated on excellent authority that the sale has been made, but the terms have not transpired.

Building for Eternity.

Dr. Bernheim, of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, was leader of the 5 o'clock meeting Sunday afternoon at the Y. M. C. A. His theme was "Building for Eternity." Mrs. Latta sang quite effectively a solo of the same title. The meeting was well attended and much enjoyed by all.

Rheumacide is not recommended for the cure of every ill; it does not cure everything. But it is a certain cure for rheumatism, and is a fine blood purifier and laxative. †

VALUED CITIZEN DEAD

Mr. G. W. Williams Died in the City Sunday Afternoon at 1 O'clock.

PROMINENT BUSINESS MAN.

A Devoted and Unselfish Church Worker. He Will Be Sadly Missed by Family, Church and Community—The Funeral at 11 A. M. To-day.

It is with deep sorrow that the STAR announces the death of Mr. George W. Williams, one of Wilmington's most prominent business men, which occurred at one o'clock Sunday afternoon, at his residence, No. 10 South Fifth street.

He had been critically ill since last Friday, although in failing health for the past several years. On Tuesday of last week he was down town and conversed with many of his friends. He was then quite feeble, but little did those who greeted him then suspect that they would so soon be called upon to lament his death.

Mr. George W. Williams was, for many years, one of the leading and most successful business men of Eastern North Carolina and was actively identified with a number of the most important public enterprises which have given impetus to the industrial development of this section of the State, notably the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad. the Carolina Insurance Company and the Wilmington Compress Company.

He was born in Chatham county, February 2nd, 1831, being at the time of his death in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His parents were Nathan and Martha Ruth Williams.

When 13 years of age he moved to Fayetteville where he remained until 1843, when, with a party of associates, he went to California to seek his fortune in the newly found gold fields, making the trip by water on a sailing vessel. The voyage was from New York all the way around Cape Horn, a trip at that time especially perilous and requiring oft-times more than six months to reach San Francisco. He achieved no special success during his brief stay of less than two years in the California gold fields, and returned to Fayetteville where he associated himself in business with his brother, Mr. Jno. D. Williams, first as a clerk and later as a partner in an extensive merchantile establishment.

It was while a resident of Fayetteville, as a young man, that he made a profession of religion, connected himself with the Presbyterian Church and entered upon a career as a church worker, which has redounded incalculably to the weal and substantial growth of the church of his choice, first in Fayetteville and subsequently in this city. It was largely through his efforts that methods of church government were inaugurated by the church in Fayetteville, which materially improved its financial condition.

In 1866 Mr. Williams came to Wilmington and organized the firm of Williams & Murchison, the late Capt. D. R. Murchison being his partner. Subsequently, Col. K. M. Murchison and Mr. H. C. McQueen were also connected with the firm as partners. They conducted an extensive wholesale grocery and commission business, and dealt largely in cotton and naval stores. In fact, Mr. Williams is probably best known in commercial circles as the senior member of this firm, one of the most successful ever established in Wilmington and one having an immense trade throughout the Carolinas.

They dropped the grocery department of the business in 1885, selling it to Messrs. Williams, Rankin & Co., who were, a few years later, succeeded by Messrs. Williams Bros., the present style of the firm; the proprietors being Messrs. Duncan M. and Jno. K. Williams, sons of the deceased.

Mr. Williams was one of the original promoters of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad, and was a large stockholder and director in the company. He was for a number of years a stockholder and president of the Wilmington Compress Company, and was for several years president of the Carolina Insurance Company.

Early in life he was united in marriage to Miss Kate A. Murchison, sister to Col. K. M. Murchison, the late Capt. D. R. Murchison and the late Col. John R. Murchison, father of Mr. Williams Murchison. Her father was the late Duncan Murchison, of Cumberland county. She was a lady of most admirable qualities of mind and character, and Mr. Williams never fully rallied from the shock he sustained by reason of her death, which occurred in 1892. His health failed rapidly, until in 1894 he retired from business.

In 1868 Mr. Williams was chosen a deacon in the First Presbyterian church of this city, and was for many years chairman of that body. After the war the church was greatly oppressed by debt on the house of worship, the old one having been destroyed by fire and the new one hardly completed before the war broke out. With the high rates of interest after the war, the debt increasd until 1879, when through the indefatigable labors of Mr. Williams, the entire indebtdeness, amounting to $15,000, was liquidated.

He has been a very liberal contributor to the support of his church and its benevolent enterprises, and indeed to all the charities of the city, his hand having been opened freely to charity in many ways of which the public will never know.

Two of Mr. Williams' daughters, the late Mrs. W. W. Holliday and the late Mrs. Jerome Horner, preceded their father to the grave, Mrs. Holliday having died in this city in 1890 and Mrs. Horner in Oxford in 1898. A son, Geo. W. Williams, also died at an early age a number of years ago.

Mr. Williams is survived by seven children, two daughters and five sons. They are Miss Fannie Reid Williams, Miss Martha R. Williams and Messrs. Duncan M., Jno. K., Robt. L., Albert S. and David Reid Williams. Mr. Robert L. Williams conducts an extensive farm near Fayetteville, Messrs. Albert S. and David R. Williams are in business in New York and the other two, as previously stated, are engaged in business here.

Truly the bereaved children have lost an affectionate and devoted father: his church a consecrated and self-sacrificing worker, and the community an able and eminently successful business man.

The funeral will be conducted from the First Presbyterian Church at 11 A. M. to-day. The interment will be in Oakdale Cemetery.

GENERAL SHUFFLE OF TRIAL DOCKET.

Judge Timberlake and Other Court Officers Did Hard Work Yesterday. A One Week's Term.

Considerable progress was made yesterday during the first session of the January term of the New Hanover Superior Court, in the transaction of the business of the term. The Court was convened at 10 A. M. by Judge E. W. Timberlake. Officers in attendance were Col. Jno. D. Taylor, clerk; Sheriff Walter MacRae and Solicitor Rodolph Duffy.

Much of the session was devoted to the hearing of appeals from the decisions of magistrates. Cases of this character disposed of were as follows, to-wit:

Robert Bruce, colored, disorderly conduct, not guilty; Chucky Sampson, colored, disorderly conduct, not guilty; G. W. Willis, disorderly conduct, not guilty; Georgia Washington, colored, disorderly conduct, not guilty; Robert Linden, colored, retailing without license, dismissed.

Jurors for the term are: Samuel Merrick, C. N. Snell, W. H. Millis, Richard Ashe, Chas. W. Watters, Obi F. Corbett, R. W. Brodnax, J. S. Worth, Geo. A. Bishop, C. W. Caldwell, Sam Hall, C. P. Jacobs and A. V. Richards.

After the appeal cases were disposed of quite a number of changes were made in the court calendar as pre-arranged by the Wilmington bar. The five cases, by various prosecutors, against T. J. Ferguson & Co., set for trial to-day were continued for the defendant until the next term of the court. This leaves only one case, that of the city of Wilmington vs. James Cowan, on the calendar for trial to-day.

A number of cases set for trial on Thursday were taken up and variously disposed of, as follows: Roberts and Hoge vs. G. T. Bland, continued; Sterling Cycle Company vs. M. P. Taylor, Jr., et al, affirmed; J. C. McCartney vs. Mrs. E. R. Daggett, continued for the defendant; W. C. D. Richardson vs. Wilmington Seacoast Railroad Company, open for costs.

Both the two cases set for trial on Friday were continued and set for trial as the first cases on the first day's docket. They are: Iredell Meares and P. B. Manning, receivers, vs. G. W. Whitehead, and Iredell Meares, et al, receivers, vs. W. A. Whitehead and Son.

Judgment was entered in the case of the Wilmington Iron Works vs. the city of Wilmington, set for trial on Saturday.

The Bar had set two cases for trial Monday of next week. One of these, Ora P. Smith vs. J. Willard Smith, was changed yesterday for trial on Thursday of this week, and the other, J. E. Tyner vs. Carolina Cooperage Co., to Friday of this week.

Two cases, Saxapahaw Lumber Co. vs. Aberdeen Lumber Co. and Saxapahaw Lumber Co. vs. W. W. Mills, set for trial on Tuesday of next week, were continued until the first Monday of the next term.

Eight cases set for trial on Wednesday of next week were moved back to Wednesday of this week as follows: E. B. Brayler vs. E. Hewlett, sheriff, et al.; Harry Schwalbe vs. E. Hewlett, sheriff, et al.; W. H. Bernard vs. E. Hewlett, sheriff, et al.; Nichols Morris vs. F. W. Foster; Nichols Morris vs. Jordan Nixon; Geo. Ritter vs. Henrietta Ritter; J. W. Branch vs. F. W. Foster and J. W. Branch vs. Jordan Nixon.

Two other cases to have been heard on Wednesday of next week were moved back to Thursday of this week. They are D. D. Cameron vs. T. W. Green and wife and Junius Davis, receiver, vs. Geo. Harriss, et al.

Three cases on the summons docket were disposed of as follows: Maria R. Lewis vs. Providence Life Assurance Society of New York, thirty days allowed to file complaint; The Parsons & Green Co. vs. Myers & Lewis, time allowed to file pleadings; and Standard Oil Co. vs. Eliza R. Daggett, thirty days allowed to file answer.

The cause of the radical change in the trial calendar is that Judge Timberlake intends to complete the work of the term during the present week.

Court took a recess until 10 A. M. to-day.

Police Court.

Frank Mumford, col., was fined ten dollars and costs in the police court yesterday, for being drunk and down. He was unable to pay the fine and the Mayor sentenced him to 20 days work on the streets. Allen Johnson, for disorderly conduct, was given a fine of $5 or ten days in the guard house.

LOCAL DOTS.

— There was nothing doing in the spirits turpentine market yesterday. Forty-five casks were received against 35 casks received same day last year.

— An effort will be made to-night at the Y. M. C. A. to organize an orchestra. All members who play on any instrument are urged to attend the meeting.

— Mr. T. O. Bunting, acting for ex-Sheriff Hewlett, yesterday at noon sold several tracts of land for taxes to the highest bidder. Satisfactory arrangements were made in all the cases but two.

— A party of seven gentlemen from Chester, Pa., arrived on the A. C. L. train yesterday morning and went down the W. & N. Railroad yesterday on a hunting expedition. They expect to remain in this section a week or more.

— Eleven of the soldiers, who recently received honorable discharges from Fort Caswell, came up on the *Wilmington* yesterday afternoon and left at 7 o'clock, via the A. C. L., for their homes. Most of them came from Baltimore.

— Cotton advanced an eighth again yesterday, being quoted at the closing at 5¼ cents for middling. The receipts were 725 bales, against 539 on the same day last year. The price on the corresponding day last year was 5⅛ cents.

— Contractor Hanna will begin at once the repairs to the interior of the Mayor's office and the room of the Board of Audit and Finance at the City Hall. Janitor Benson moved all the furniture from the Mayor's office yesterday and work will begin to-day.

— The captain of the schooner *Harvest* reported at the City Hall late last night that between 8 and 10 o'clock the cabin of his vessel was broken open and articles to the value of about $5.00 stolen. There is no clue to the guilty parties. The *Harvest* is at Messrs. Hall & Pearsall's wharf.

— The *Messenger* and the STAR are getting closer to each other, the business office and editorial rooms of the former having been removed to the building on Princess street four doors east of the STAR office. The mechanical department of the *Messenger* remains at the old stand pending arrangements for a new location for the offices and plant.

— The box sheet for the reservation of seats for the next Star Course entertainment, A. A. Farlard, the banjoist, will open next Monday, the 30th. The seats reserved at this time will also hold good for the next number, the lecture by Hamilton W. Mabie. All members of the Y. M. C. A. are urged to procure their passes for the Star Course without delay.

OTIS SKINNER'S ENGAGEMENT

Every Indication That a Large and Fashionable Audience Will Great Him To-morrow Night.

If the interest which has been excited by the announcement of Otis Skinner's presentation of that beautiful comedy, "Rosemary," at the Opera House to-morrow night, is any indication, this popular actor is certain to play to the largest and most fashionable audience of the season. "Rosemary" has recently had unusually long runs in both London and New York, and Mr. Skinner, through an arrangement with Chas. Frohman, will give the play with a handsome mounting of scenery and costumes, and a specially selected New York company, headed by Maud Durbin, and including Frank Sylvester, John Malone, A. E. Eberle, A. J. Edwards, Henry Battin, Frank Lewis, Ruth Holt, Mary Breyer, Clara Everett and others. As Sir Jasper Thorndyke. Mr. Skinner has been making his life hit elsewhere, and the papers of the various cities of the South have accorded him really remarkable praise.

"Rosemary" is the masterpiece of that interesting and talented pair of playwrights, Louis N. Parker and Murray Carson, who are producing more good plays than any other authors in England to-day. "Rosemary" established at once and firmly their pre-eminence as writers of romantic drama. It has been termed "the very pearl in their galaxy of jewels," and it is fitting that it should be presented by the chief romantic actor of the American stage, Otis Skinner.

The advance sale of seats will commence shortly after 7 o'clock this morning at Gerken's.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

W. & W. Railroad—104 bales cotton, 2 barels tar, 2 barrels crude turpentine.

W., C. & A. Railroad—235 bales cotton, 4 casks spirits turpentine, 4 barrels rosin, 217 barrels tar.

Carolina Central Railroad—18 bales cotton, 43 barrels tar.

C. F. & Y. V. Railroad—5 bales cotton, 18 casks spirits turpentine, 128 barrels rosin, 108 barrels tar.

W. & N. Railroad—145 bales cotton, 4 casks spirits turpentine, 7 barrels crude turpentine.

Steamer Driver—5 bales cotton, 2 casks spirits turpentine, 40 barrels rosin, 140 barrels tar,

Steamer Croesus—10 barrels tar.

Gause's Flat—5 barrels spirits turpentine.

Sloan's Flat—38 bales cotton, 145 barrels rosin.

Parker's Flat—125 bales cotton; 275 barrels rosin, 116 barrels tar.

Deen's Flat—12 barrels spirits turpentine, 125 barrels rosin.

Total—Cotton, 725 bales; spirits turpentine, 45 casks; rosin, 717 barrels; tar, 531 barrels; crude, 9 barrels.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Proceedings in Yesterday's Session of the Legislature of North Carolina.

SCHOOL FUND DISTRIBUTION.

Proposed Constitutional Amendment—A C. L. Charter Amendments—A Bill to Deed the Old Court House of New Hanover to Reserves.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 23.—The House was called to order at 10 o'clock by Speaker Connor. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Leavitt, of Fayetteville.

Of the nine petitions presented, five asked repeal of the merchants' purchase tax. One of these was from the Merchants' Association of Wilmington, and was presented by Mr. Willard.

Among the bills introduced were the following:

By Rountree: To amend section 503 of the Code; to protect land owners against depredation of tenants.

By Davis: To regulate salaries and fees of registers of deeds.

By Willard: To provide a new stock law for New Hanover.

By Foushee of Durham: To provide separate waiting rooms in depots.

By Stevens of Union: An anti-trust bill.

By Welch: To allow the town of Edenton to sell certain lands for school purposes.

By Craige: To give judges the power to debar attorneys from practice in courts when guilty of immoral and disreputable acts, and power to appeal is given such attorneys to the Supreme Court.

Representative Stubbs introduced a bill to amend Section 2, Article 9, of the Constitution. The amendment provides for an equitable distribution of the school fund raised under the general law, between the races, and in addition to the fund under the general law, provides that the people of any race living in any county, city or township, by act of the General Assembly, may levy for educational purposes a property or poll tax of citizens of that race.

Mr. Rountree, of New Hanover, introduced a bill to incorporate divisions of the Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co. under laws of North Carolina, as follows: To amend and re-enact Chapter 284, of the Laws of 1893, concerning the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, and to authorize that company to change its name to Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company of N. C., to ratify the consolidation of the Petersburg Railroad Company, under the name of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company of Virginia, and to incorporate the said A. C. L. Railroad Company of Virginia in North Carolina; to likewise incorporate the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad and the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad Company of South Carolina, under the name of the A. C. L. Railroad Company in the State of North Carolina; to declare the Southeastern Railroad Company a duly incorporated company and to amend and enlarge its charter.

By Rountree of New Hanover: To authorize the county commissioners of New Hanover to deed the old court house in Wilmington to the Wilmington Division of Naval Reserves.

Mr. Leatherwood introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee to which all matters relating to justices of the peace be referred.

The bill for the relief of married women, removing disabilities as to real estate rights, passed a third reading without objection.

Bill for the relief of A. L. Swinson, enrolling clerk of the last fusion Legislature, came up in an amended form.

In the Senate.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate were the following. To prohibit fast riding and driving in Onslow county; to remove defects in wills in Pamlico county; to change the manner of election of officials in Hertford; to increase the number of commissioners in Perquimans county; to incorporate the Pamlico Christian Endeavor Society; to amend the charter of the Goldsboro Lumber Company.

Bills were passed as follows: To amend the charter of the City of Fayetteville; to improve the condition of roads in Anson county; to authorize citizens of Bertie county to issue bonds for special tax; to amend Section 1308 of the Code with regard to drainage of lowlands; to change the name of Harriston, Pitt county.

Condition of Young George Farrar.

George Farrar, who was accidentally and it was thought mortally wounded Saturday afternoon, is doing as well as could be expected, with fair chances of recovery. Dr. R. E. Zachary, assisted by Dr. R. J. Price, extracted the bullet yesterday. It was found near the backbone on the left side. His father, Mr. J. B. Farrar, who was away when the accident occurred, arrived yesterday.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure promp and regular delivery.

DIED.

WILLIAMS—In this city, Sunday, January 23d, 1899, Mr. GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, in the 68th year of his age.

Funeral this (Tuesday) morning at 11.00 o'clock from First Presbyterian Church.

THEY WANT A CO-OPERATIVE MILL.

Important Meeting at the White Laborers' Union Hall Last Night—Several Committees Reported.

The white Laborers' Union held an important meetng last night. There was a good attendance.

Committees reported as follows: On charter, by Chairman Boylen; on bond of treasurer, by Capt. W. P. Oldham; on constitution and bylaws, by Mr. T. E. Lockfaw; on finances, by Mr. Halfner. The committee on endorsing a candidate for railroad commissioner through Chairman Marshall, asked for more time which was allowed.

The secretary was instructed to write a letter to Capt. Joe. McRee, engineer in charge of the work of demolishing the old First National Bank building, and thank him, in the name of the Union, for giving preference to white labor and for the general interest taken in the Union.

A committee was appointed to wait upon the managers of the Navassa Guano Co. in the interest of white labor. The committee is as follows: William Tiencken, W. W. King, C. D. Jacobs, J. J. Bell, T. P. Sikes, W. P. Oldham, and the president and secretary of the Union.

There was a general discussion of plans for the establishment of a co-operative cotton mill in this city. Much enthusiasm was manifested and every effort will be made to establish the mill. The plan is for the laboring men to take stock, making weekly payments on shares. And there are to be no dividends, all profits to be utilized in the increase, per capita, of the wages of employes.

MANAGERS CITY HOSPITAL.

The Board Met Yesterday Afternoon—Dr. Chas. P. Bolles Elected As Superintendent—Other Business.

The Board of Managers of the City Hospital met at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Col. Roger Moore presided and the following members were present: Col. A. M. Waddell, Mr. W. H. Sprunt, Capt. Jno. Barry and Mr. W. F. Alexander.

Upon motion of Mr. Sprunt the resignation of Dr. J. D. Fife was formally accepted, to take effect when his successor has been elected and enters upon his duties.

Col. Moore read a communication from the Board of Regents recommending Dr. R. S. Turlington, of Bennettsville, S. C., for the position of Superintendent, and also a petition from about sixty business men and physicians asking for the appointment of Dr. W. W. Lane to the same position. Mr. Sprunt also nominated Dr. Chas. P. Bolles for Superintendent.

A lengthy discussion ensued as to whether the Board of Managers had the right to elect regardless of the recommendation of the Board of Regents. The matter was at length decided by a ballot for Superintendent, which resulted in the election of Dr. Bolles by a vote of 3 to 2.

Dr. Bolles is at present doing hospital work in New York city, but will resign at once and take charge of the hospital here. He is a promising young physician, and a native of Wilmington, being a son of Capt. C. P. Bolles, who is now in the government service at Washington. His many friends here will hear with much pleasure of his election.

Miss Bunting Frederick was elected unanimously to the position of head nurse at the hospital and Mr. James M. Hall was elected interne or druggist.

There being no further business for consideration the board adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Produce Exchange Mourns the Loss of Mr. G. W. Williams—Will Attend the Funeral in a Body To-day.

There was a meeting of the Wilmington Produce Exchange held at noon yesterday. President H. G. Smallbones announced the death of Mr. George W. Williams, who was for many years an active member. A number of the members in attendance addressed the meeting, paying high tributes to the deceased.

On motion of Capt. W. R. Kenan a committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions. Capt. Kenan, Mr. William Calder and Mr. H. K. Nash, Jr., were named on the committee. They reported the following which were adopted, to-wit:

We have heard with sorrow of the death, on Sunday, the 22nd inst., of our esteemed fellow citizen and former member, George W. Williams, Esq., and recall with pleasure the many years of active commercial life which he lived among us.

One of the original founders of this Exchange, he always occupied a prominent place among the merchants of our community until he retired from active business life a few years ago, since which time we have noted with regret the slow, but sure decay of those faculties which marked him during his more energetic years as a man of unusual ability in his special calling.

Resolved, That we tender to his family our sincere sympathies in their bereavement, and, as a mark of our respect for his memory, it is ordered that these resolutions be spread upon our minutes; and, further that our members be requested to attend his obsequies in a body.

All members of the Exchange are requested to meet at the Exchange apartments at 10:30 A. M. to-day so that they may attend the funeral at 11 o'clock in a body. They will leave the rooms at 10:40 sharp.

The Exchange is draped in mourning.

A TRIP ON THE HORNET.

Commander Morton and Other Reserve Officials Carry a Party of Friends to Southport.

A crew of the Wilmington Division Naval Reserves made a short and pleasant trip on the cruiser *Hornet* Sunday. They left here at 11.30 A. M. and went to Southport, returning to the city about 7 P. M.

Lieutenant Geo. L. Morton was in command and other officers were Lieutenant H. H. McIlhenny, Lieutenant W. M. Atkinson, Ensign H. L. Miller, Chief Machinist W. T. Furlong and Assistant Chief Machinist Jno. Scott. There were probably twenty-five seamen and other reserves.

There was also a pleasant party of guests, aboard as follows: Capt. Alves Walker, Mr. M. H. Curran, Mr. E. F. Robinson, of New York, E. K. Bryan, Esq., Mr. H. M. Chase, Mr. R. B. Mason, Capt. M. W. Divine, Mr. Jessie Wilder, Capt. J. W. Harper, Mr. A. M. Waddell Jr., Mr. Frank Maunder, Mr. J. H. Sloan and Mr. Jno. Oren, of Baltimore. The boat made splendid time and those fortunate enough to have been on board report a delightful trip.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Spring Goods

ARE ALREADY ON EXHIBITION AT

Johnson & Fore's Store.

SUCH AS

Embroideries, White Goods, Ribbons and Laces.

THEY ARE ALSO SHOWING A BEAUTIFUL SELECTION OF WASH FABRICS. MANY THINGS ENTIRELY NEW THIS SEASON.

Be sure to examine

THEIR STOCK OF

Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.

ja 24 tf

"We Are the People"

Who have for sale 2000 bushels Texas Red Rust Proof

SEED OATS.

We have sold for ten years the well known brand of

"Q" FLOUR,

and guarantee the quality even and never changes—and has given universal satisfaction.

Vollers & Hashagen,

Wholesale Grain, Provisions, &c.

ja 22 tf Nutt street, Wilmington, N. C.

OPERA HOUSE.

Wednesday, January 25th.

Engagement of

Otis Skinner,

PRESENTING THE DAINTY COMEDY,

"ROSEMARY."

Note—Played for five months at Criterion Theatre London, Eng. Played for five months at Empire Theatre, New York city.

Sale of Seats open Monday at Gerken's. "Rosemary, that's for remembrance."

ja 22 3t

MATCHES.

400 Gross Globe Matches.
200 Gross Coast Matches.
100 Gross No Brand Matches.
150 Gross B. & C. Matches.
100 Gross Climax Matches.
50 Boxes Towel Soap.
30 Boxes Spoon Soap.
15 Boxes Watch Soap.
40 Boxes Borax Soap.
25 Boxes Toilet Soap.
10 Cars Liverpool Salt.
75 Barrels Salt.

W. B. COOPER,

Wholesale Grocer, Wilmington N. C.

ja 19 tf

For Sale.

100 barrels Choice New River Mullets.
100 barrels Choice Molasses.
200 bags Coffee.
200 boxes Tobacco.
200 boxes Lye.

Lots of other goods for sale at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

SAMUEL BEAR, Sr.,

ja 22 tf 12 Market street.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.000; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve month, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops Picnics, Society Meetings, Political meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed the space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24.

WHEN WOULD IT END?

There is no American who would not like to see this country with a merchant marine superior to that of any other country. National pride if nothing else would inspire that wish. There is no intelligent person who gives any thought to such subjects who does not realize the woeful deficiency of this country in ships to do its ocean carrying and the necessity of having such ships, but how to get them is the question. All agree that we should and must have them, but there is a radical difference of opinion as to the methods by which we are to get them. There are some who contend that the way to get them is to offer American ship-builders a bounty or bonus to build them and American capitalists a subsidy to run them. This, they say, is the only way to tempt capital to invest in the building and sailing of ships.

A systematic effort is now being made through the press and otherwise to make the people believe that this is the only way by which an American merchant marine can be established. They call attention to the fact that eighty-five per cent. of our exports and imports are carried across the seas in foreign ships, and to the many millions of dollars that we pay annually for such service,—money enough to give us in a few years a merchant marine equal to the best in the world—all of which is true, but they do not tell us that the very men who deprecate this vast outlay of money paid to foreign ship-owners for sea service have obstinately refused for years to permit Americans to buy ships built in other countries and sail them under the American flag—thus making them American ships—because this would deprive some American ship-builder of the profit of building them, the logic of which is that as anxious as they seem to have a merchant marine, they prefer to do without it and continue to pay the tribute of from $150,000,000 to $300,000,000 a year to the owners of foreign ships. Does this say much for their honesty and sincerity when they are pleading so plaintively for a merchant marine, and discounting on the great losses we suffer for want of it. It seems to us that if they be honest and would be consistent, and believe what they say as to how our trade is hampered for want of ships of our own—which is true—they would seize the opportunity to get ships abroad if they could not get them at home, and let Americans earn and put in their coffees the many millions that are paid annually to these foreign ship sailers, millions which go to make us that much the poorer and other rival nations that much the richer. They would stupidly, obstinately and inconsistently continue all this for time indefinite until American ship builders are paid a reward to build ships and American capitalists a reward to run them.

Some of them say the reason for advocating bounties and subsidies is that it costs less to build ships in some other countries because labor is cheaper in them than in this country, and it is cheaper to sail foreign ships for the same reason. This is the same old fraudulent plea upon which the protection tariff is perpetuated, after it has been fully demonstrated that when the amount of work is considered per day per man, although the wage rates are higher in this country than in other competing countries, labor costs less in this country than it does in those, for while the American workman earns more for himself he earns much more for his employer than the foreign laborer does. What is true of other industries—and that it is true is proven by the fact that American ufacturers ship abroad and in manmany things undersell their foreign competitors in their home markets—is true of the ship-building industry, for these American genius, thrift and skill would utilize labor-saving machinery, which is brought to greater perfection, more generally used and intelligently utilized in this than in any other country under the sun. It is simply an assumption, with the probabilities largely against it, that ships can not be built as cheaply in this as in any other country, and we know from those that have been built and are now being put afloat that we can build them as well.

We have all the material necessary, without importing anything, which is not the case with other nations; we have all the skilled labor necessary, and we have this skilled labor supplemented by machinery which under competent management does the work of many men. We build all our lake, river and coasting vessels, and they are equal to similar craft of any country, and so could we build ocean ships if our ship builders were not holding back for those bounties and subsidies they are trying to squeeze out of the U. S. Treasury, and thus add to their profits.

Some of the bounty and subsidy advocates admit that possibly our superior methods and skill and machinery would offset the cheaper labor in other countries and thus we might build ships as cheaply as they can be built in other countries, but they say we could not run ships as cheaply as Europeans can because their labor is cheaper. Here cheap labor comes in again. We do not know what the difference in labor would be but it can't be much, for the wages paid American sailors is low, compared with the wages paid for labor on land. But assuming this to be so, and admitting that there may be some other items of expense in favor of the foreigner, shouldn't American push and business tact equal that when it was bidding for the hundreds of millions of dollars those European ship sailers annually pull out of this country for our ocean carrying? In the matter of wages, which we suppose to be the most serious item of expense, when we began to become an ocean carrier we would become a competitor for the labor, and the owners of foreign ships would be compelled to increase their wage rates and make them equal to ours, —when the advantage to them would disappear—or see their sailors go to American ships. Our shipmen could force European wages up and thus deprive their European competitors of the alleged advantage of cheaper labor, and that would knock the bottom out of the "cheap labor" fake.

There has been an increase of wages in most European manufacturing countries in late years because of the higher wages paid in this country, and workmen know that by coming to this country they could earn more money, and therefore to save their labor European employers had to raise wages approximately, if not as high altogether as the figures paid in this country. And so would it be with the men on the ships, and those who employed them.

If this were not so, and we had to pay subsidies to offset the difference in the cost of running American and foreign ships, when would the pampering end? We would have to keep it up and make the pampering system perpetual.

MORE THREATENING.

Instead of being more assuring the reports from the Philippines are of a decidedly more serious and threatening character, that is if they are to be relied upon, and they are probably as reliable as the other reports we receive. Some of the most disquieting dispatches come by the way of Spain, but as they are doubtless highly colored little importance is attached to them, but we get enough over official signatures from our own representatives to show that the situation is very far from being what we would like to have it.

The former insurgents, now called "rebels," are not only unyielding but absolutely defiant, and they are encouraged in this by the desire on the part of the American commanders, acting in pursuance of instructions, to avoid a conflict if possible. The Filipinos know this and this doubtless encourages them to assume the defiant, and somewhat aggressive attitude they are reported to have assumed.

It seems to us that all this might be avoided if this Government candidly avowed its purposes, and disclaimed any intention of holding possession of those islands permanently, which is now said to be the position the administration holds, or to boldly and honestly declare that it is the purpose to exercise permanent sovereignty over them. One of the two should be avowed, the first to quiet the apprehensions of our late allies, if there be no intention to hold them as subjects; the second to be honest with the American people, who are entitled to know where the administration stands. This silence, when they should speak, is simply playing with fire.

To the Public.

We are authorized to guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and if not satisfactory to refund the money to the purchaser. There is no better medicine made for la grippe, colds and whooping cough. Price, 25c. and 50c. per bottle. Try it. R. R. BELLAMY. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

A SAFEGUARD.

There is one very important feature in the proposed election law, a synopsis of which appeared in the STAR of Sunday, which will prove a safeguard against much fraudulent registration. Under the present law if the applicant for registration swears that he is entitled to register it is incumbent on the registrars to register him, and the only way his name can be struck from the list is by positive proof furnished that he was not entitled to register. This threw the onus of proof on those who objected to his registration, and they also had to bear the cost attending that, and also the costs of prosecution for perjury in the event it was established that the rejected party had no right to register and had sworn falsely.

The provision in the new law puts the onus of proof on the party offering to register if his right be questioned, and this is as it should be, for if he be entitled to register it is much easier for him to show that fact than it would be for others to show the contrary. The effect of this provision will be to very much reduce the number of floating registrations, duplicate registrations & c, thus putting a brake on fraud and securing a more honest vote Under the present law there was practically no safeguard, for the only check to fraud was the provision for punishment for perjury, and as that threw the expense on the prosecutors, and it was so easy for the fraudulent voter who had fraudulently registered to slip away beyond the reach of prosecution, the provision was practically null and void. It will be different under the proposed law.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Greenville *Reflector:* Mr. Marcellus Hyman, a young man about 18 years old, was found dead in bed Thursday night at his home eight miles from Greenville.

— High Point *Enterprise*: A message over the 'phone from Thomasville to the *Enterprise* yesterday says that there would soon be another chair factory under way up there.

— Charlotte *News*: Mollie Snowers, a white woman, living at the old Heilman place, two miles from Lexington, killed her illegitimate infant on the night of the 18th and hid it in a fence corner. The body was found Tuesday night. The inquest developed the fact of the woman's guilt. She is now in custody, but is to unwell for the preliminary trial.

— Jonesboro *Progress*: There is on old gentlemen name L. Dennis living in Uwharrie township, Montgomery county, 73 years old, who has voted the Republican ticket for fifty years up to the last election. He has four sons whose average weight is 233 pounds and whose total weight is 923 pounds. The largest weighs 256 pounds, while the smallest is quite a pigmy weighing only 205.

— Concord *Standard*: We learn Rev. T. J. Gattis, of the M. E. church has instituted suit against Dr. J. C. Kilgo, Messrs. B. N. Duke and W. H. Branson, of Durham, and our own citizen, Mr. W. R. Odell, for damage to his character through libel and slander in the late controversy between Dr. Kilgo and Judge Clark. The parties have been summoned to appear in Oxford on Monday, the 30th instant. The plaintiff claims $100,000

— Lenoir *Topic*: On Tuesday of last week, on the Wilkes side of the Caldwell and Wilks line the lifeless body of J. D. Andrews, a son of Mr. James Andrews, was found in a ditch about 200 yards from his fathers' house. He was a young man just about grown and lived with his parents and on Saturday evening had gone to a distillery near by where he remained till about 11 o'clock at night, when he started home somewhat under the influence of whiskey. One of the attendants at the distillery went with a short distance to where he had to cross a creek on a footway. This was the last seen of him till his lifeless form was found on Tuesday morning in a ditch into which he had fallen while trying to make his way in the darkness to his home.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Senator Foraker, who has been accused of speaking for the Administration, declares that he only spoke for himself. It would be a very plucky Administration that would undertake to divide with Senator Foraker responsibility for his utterances.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

—— North Carolina's Democratic Legislature seems disposed to give the negroes an education of size and sort to suit their relative importance in the community, and to do no more for them in such direction. The North Carolina Legislature thus shows that it is wise and just in its day and generation.—*Richmond Dispatch, Dem.*

—— A high army officer, speaking of General Merritt, in connection with his presidency of the Eagan courtmartial, said that the general "has the hallucination that an army officer must be a gentleman, and I would not be surprised if he was unreasonable enough to insist that Eagan be dismissed for his exhibition."—*Chattanooga Times, Dem.*

If Quay should by any chance slip a cog in Pennsylvania he might do worse than come to Kentucky and stand for the Senate. If anything could unite the Republicans of this State, who have not an aspiration of a quarrel beyond the plum orchard, it would be the man whose only qualification as a statesman is that of a successful tree-shaker and porch climber.—*Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem.*

La Grippe Successfully Treated.

"I have just recovered from the second attack of la grippe this year," says Mr. James A. Jones, publisher of the *Leader*, Mexia, Tex. "In the latter case I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and I think with considerable success, only being in bed a little over two days against ten days for the former attack. The second attack I am satisfied would have been equally as bad as the first but for the use of this remedy as I had to go to bed in about six hours after being 'struck' with it, while in the first case I was able to attend to business about two days before getting 'down.'" For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

TWINKLINGS.

— On the Contrary—"Isn't that a fire alarm bell that's ringing?" "Well, I should say not. That's a bell of the Universalist Church."—*Chicago Tribune.*

— Everything Utilized: "We are terribly cramped for space in our flat." "That so?" "Yes; we even have to use the family skeleton for a hatrack."—*Chicago Record.*

— Complete Enjoyment—"Poor Swickles thoroughly enjoyed life." "Yes, he enjoyed it so much that people are getting up a fund for his widow and children."

— Brown—"Milman seems to know a good deal." Black—"Yes; but of course it is impossible for a man to know as much as Milman appears to know."—*Boston Transcript.*

— "Are you much rushed now, Foozer?" "Rushed? If I were to die to-night my employer would expect me to come down to-morrow and work until the hour set for the funeral."

— No Need: "Well, Johnny, what good resolutions did you make this New Year?" "I didn't make any new ones, ma'am. I had a lot left over from last year."—*Chicago Tribune.*

— Physician—"You have a severe cold and must stay in bed for a day." Patient—"Am I so sick as that? I was at worst only prepared to be ordered to take a month's rest on the Riviera."

— Throwing Away No Chances: Mrs. Isaacstein—"Father, Solly is out in de yard, blaying wit a pox of matches!" Mr. Isaacstein (angrily) —"Tell him to come right in der store dis minute!"—*Puck.*

— Johnny—"Pa, is there anything more valuable than diamonds?" His Father—"No, son; why?" Johnny —"Oh, I was just wondering what they gave Methuselah on his five hundreth wedding anniversary."—*The Jeweler's Weekly.*

England With the Heavy Hand.

England has inflicted far greater land disasters on her redoubtable neighbor, France, than all the military monarchies of Europe put together. English armies for 120 years ravaged France, while England has not seen the fires of a French camp since the battle of Hastings. English troops have twice taken the French capital, an English king was crowned at Paris, a French king rode captive through London, a French emperor died in English captivity and his remains were surrendered by English generosity. Twice the English horse marched from Calais to the Pyrenees, once from the Pyrenees to Calais; the monuments of Napoleon in the French capital at this moment owe their preservation from German revenge to an English general.

All the great disasters and days of mourning for France since the battle of Hastings—Tenchebray, Cressy, Poitiers, Agincourt, Verneuil, Crevant, Blenheim, Oudenarde, Ramillies, Malplaquet, Minden, Dettingen, Quebec, Egypt, Talavera, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Orthes, Waterloo—were gained by English generals, and won, for the most part, by English soldiers. Even at Fontenoy, the greatest victory of which France can boast since Hastings, every regiment in the French army was on their own admission routed by the terrible English column, and victory was snatched from its grasp solely from want of support on the part of the Dutch and Austrians.—Alison's "Life of Marlborough."

Crushed by Beecher.

Henry Ward Beecher was once approached by a young man who considered himself very clever.

"Do you know, Mr. Beecher," said he, "I've been thinking that I would settle down, behave myself and join your church. Now, I like your preaching, but when I go to your church and see such men as old S. and others, grasping skinflints and hypocrites to the core, sitting there in full membership, why, the thing is just a little too much for me, and really," he added, "I cannot join."

"Well, you're right," said Mr. Beecher. "Every church has such men, and I fancy Plymouth is not free from them, and until you spoke I have always wondered why the good Lord permitted it. Now I understand."

"Ah," gurgled the young fellow, "I am glad I have thrown light on the question! What strikes you as the reason, Mr. Beecher?"

"Well," replied the great preacher, "it is permitted in order to keep just such fools as you out of the churches."

The Peasant and His Son.

One day a peasant carried a basket of potatoes to the field and dug holes in the soil and planted them. His young son watched operations for a time and then inquired:

"Daddy, why do you put those taters in the ground?"

"By so doing each one will bring me back ten, my son," replied the father.

The boy went away, and when his father came up to dinner he found him digging in the yard and asked:

"Sonny, what are you seeking?"

"Why, daddy, I have planted the clock, two umbrellas, the teapot, your Sunday hat, ma's boots and a tablecloth, and each one will bring me back ten."

"You young idiot, come here and be skelped!" shouted the father, and he tanned the boy up and down, crossways and sideways, until he was tired.

"Daddy planted taters to get back ten," mused the boy as he sat down under the cow shed to think. "But I planted clocks and hats and boots to get a licking. It must be the difference in the soil."—Pearson's Weekly.

The modesty of a well bred man has a certain confident diffidence which is particularly attractive. It is the consciousness of power, combined with respect for the opinion of others.

From Washington to Batavia is 11,118 miles.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement, that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefitted from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00. †

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

You are perhaps aware that pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of la grippe. During the epidemic of la grippe a few years ago when so many cases resulted in pneumonia, it was observed that the attack was never followed by that disease when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was used. It counteracts any tendency of a cold or la grippe to result in that dangerous disease. It is the best remedy in the world for bad colds and la grippe. Every bottle warranted. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

"STARTED WITH A COLD."

So Says One of the Greatest of American Physicians and he Proves What He Says.

"It is surprising what mistakes even some of the best people in the world make,"

The speaker was one of the greatest doctors the world has ever known, and he resides in New York.

"Take for example one of the most common things in the world, namely, a cold. People speak of 'taking cold,' there is really no such thing.

"A cold is a symptom—an effect, not a cause. Did you ever know an absolutely well and healthy person who took cold? I never have, even under the greatest exposure. Yes, indeed, a cold is a symptom, not a cause."

The gentlemen and ladies to whom the doctor was speaking exchanged looks of astonishment but they did not dispute the words of the learned doctor.

"You may be surprised," he continued, "when I tell you that nine-tenths of all colds occur because those great organs of the body, the kidneys, are out of order."

"More men and women are troubled with imperfect kidneys than with any other known form of disease. The unfortunate thing about it is that they do not know that this is their trouble.

"Why? Because all difficulties, derangements and diseases of the kidneys which come to both men and women are usually without any pain; in fact, without any symptoms whatever, and this proves just what I said at first, namely, that 'a cold is a symptom'."

There was a look of amazement upon the faces of his hearers.

"Indeed," continued the doctor, most deliberately and earnestly, "I assert that the grip, which has been so disastrous, which has brought so much trouble into the world, would never have had its run if the kidneys of those who had suffered from it had been in perfect condition. These great organs, if unclogged, would have thrown the disease from the system so that the grip would have been unknown."

"Now there is but one great discovery for the prevention and cure of all kidney difficulties—that grand remedy Warner's Safe Cure. No class of people know or realize this better than the medical profession, and no class is more ready to acknowledge it."

"Take my word, anyone who is careful upon the first approach of a cold or grip and goes right to the seat of all colds—the kidneys—will not suffer long from a cold; will not be oppressed by the grip, and need have no fear of pneumonia, because the kidneys, unclogged, will open up the system and throw the germs of disease out of the body. You can depend upon this."

He Swore.

The chaplain of the Eleventh Vermont was Dr. Arthur Little, who was for a dozen years or more a popular Chicago pastor. It is said of Mr. Little that on three different occasions he took a musket and went into battle. After his first fight one of his brother officers told Mr. Little that his conduct in battle had been highly creditable except for his shocking profanity.

"Why, sir, you are mistaken. I never swear."

"I don't know what you call it, Mr. Little, but were a private to swear at a mark I am sure his profanity would not be worse than yours was in that battle."

"You shock me."

"Well, sir, you shocked the rest of us in that fight. Do you remember anything you said during the fight, Mr. Little?"

"Not a thing."

"Well, you swore nearly every time you spoke."

It was about the same the next fight and worse than ever in the third.

Men are not their better selves in battle, no matter how brave they may be. They do things and they say things that they could not be induced to do or say in the ordinary walks of life. I told of a pious old deacon, the captain of a company, who was horribly profane in a fight, and when chaffed about it wept for his sins. Mr. Little was more philosophical. He said: "I didn't intend to swear. I didn't know that I swore. I am sorry if I did swear. I guess, under the circumstances, God will not mark it down against me."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Little Curate.

Some years ago the English prime minister received the following letter from a workingman:

SIR—Doubtless you do not often get a letter from a workingman on the subject of clerical appointments, but, as I here you have got to find a minister for to fill Mr. Boyd Carpenter's place, allow me to ask you to just go some Sunday afternoon and here our little curate, Mr. ——, at St. Matthew's church—he is a good, Earnest little man and a genuine little Fellow; got no humbug about him, but a sound Churchman, is an extempor Preacher and deserves promotion. Nobody knows I am writing to you, and it is not a matter of kiss and go by favor, but simply asking you to take a run over and here him and then put him a stept higher—he deserves it. I know Mr. Sullivan will give him a good character, and so will Mr. Alcroft, the Patron. Now do go over and here him before you make a choice. We workingmen will be sorry to loose him, but we think he ought not to be missed promotion as is a good fellow. Your obedient servant,

The Kaiser's Latest.

The German emperor has devised a new scheme for the encouragement of vocal music in the German empire. It will be put into operation in 1899, and it consists of a singing competition to be held in a different town every year. Cassel has been selected for the first competition, the chief condition of which is that each choir taking part will receive an unpublished musical composition about an hour before the contest takes place. There will be no accompaniment.

The kaiser's prize is a valuable jewel, and the president of the winning choir will be allowed to wear it for a year, the name of each singer being engraved upon it.

Chalk as a Coal Saver.

To make half a ton of coal go as 15 hundredweight place a quantity of chalk in the grates. Once heated this is practically inexhaustible from combustion and gives out great heat. Place the chalk at the back of each of your fires in nearly equal proportions with the coal. Full satisfaction will be felt both as to the cheerfulness and as to the warmth of the fire, and the saving throughout the winter will be at the rate of 25 per cent.—Exchange.

Make use of time while it is present with you. It depends upon your will and not upon the number of days to have a sufficient length of life.—Montaigne.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters;' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cts. per bot. at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

VISITING A SHRINE.

Lieutenant Rawlinson's Daring Entry Into the Sacred City of Kum.

Kum, a walled city of Persia, ranks second to Meshed in sanctity, on account of the famous shrine of Masuma Fatima, sister of the Imam Riza, a famous saint of the Mohammedans. While Lieutenant Rawlinson was on his way to Teheran he heard much of this sacred city and the glories of the shrine, which, it was said, no European had ever entered. Death, so rumor whispered, would be the portion of the audacious infidel who should be discovered within its precincts.

To a young and ardent spirit a dangerous adventure is an irresistible attraction. Young Rawlinson determined to visit the shrine. Disguised as a Persian pilgrim, thousands of whom annually journey to the sacred city, he joined the crowd of pilgrims. His knowledge of Persian and of the customs of the country enabled him to pass undetected through the temple gates and to make his way to the tomb of the saint. The guardian gave him the customary form of words and he repeated them.

But his curiosity almost caused his detection. Attracted by magnificent suits of steel armor which hung on the walls, he was gazing at them, when suddenly he found that he had turned his back upon the sacred shrine wherein the saint was entombed.

A thrill of alarm startled him, but the disquietude, impossible to a "true believer," had not been noticed. If it had been, there would probably have been no further career for the young lieutenant, who subsequently became the decipherer of Assyrian and Babylonian inscriptions and texts, and died the renowned orientalist, Sir Henry Rawlinson.—Youth's Companion.

The French government makes no official examination of the device for which a patent is asked and requires no models.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute	7	@	7½
Standard	7½	@	7¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	12½
Sides ℔ ℔		@	8
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6½	@	6½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	5½	@	5¾
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@	6½
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 10
New New York, each		@	1 30
New City, each		@	1 10
BEESWAX ℔ ℔		@	22
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@	18
Northern	20	@	23
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	49	@	50
Virginia Meal	50	@	52
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	75	@	80
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	11
CHEESE—℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10½	@	11½
Dairy Cream		@	11
State		@	10½
COFFEE—℔ ℔—			
Laguyra	12	@	16
Rio	7½	@	10
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5½
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	12	@	13½
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl.	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 75	@	4 00
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		@	3 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	4 35	@	4 50
FLOUR—℔ ℔—			
Low grade		@	3 00
Choice		@	3 50
Straight	3 75	@	4 00
First Patent	4 50	@	5 00
GLUE—℔ ℔	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White		@	50
Car-load, in bgs—White		@	46
Oats, from store	40	@	45
Oats, Rust Proof	40	@	45
Cow Peas	20	@	75
HIDES—℔ ℔—			
Green salted		@	6½
Dry flint		@	10
Dry salt		@	9
HAY ℔ 100 ℔s			
Clover Hay	50	@	75
Rice Straw	40	@	45
Eastern		@	75
Western		@	75
North River		@	75
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	1¾	@	2
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5	@	7
North Carolina	6	@	10½
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	12 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	25
Barbadoes, in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar House, in hogsheads	13	@	14
Sugar House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	12	@	15
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 60	@	1 65
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	10 50	@	11 00
Rump	10 50	@	11 00
Prime		@	10 50
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack, Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool	75	@	80
American	70	@	75
On 125 ℔ Sacks		@	47½
SHINGLES, 7-inch, per M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd	5½	@	5¾
Standard A		@	5¾
White Extra C	5¼	@	5½
Extra C, Golden		@	5
C, Yellow		@	4¾
SOAP ℔ ℔—Northern	3½	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair		@	6 50
Common Mill	4 50	@	5 00
Inferior to ordinary	3 00	@	4 00
SHINGLES, N.C. Cypress sawed			
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔		@	6
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon, Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL, per ℔—Unwashed	10	@	15

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Schr Roger Moore, 277 tons, Small, Cape Hayti, W I, J T Riley & Co.

Br Schr Elma, 299 tons, Baker, Port Spain, W I, in ballast, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

CLEARED.

Steamship Oneida, Staples, New York, H G Smallbones.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

NEW YORK—Steamship Oneida, 1,026 bales cotton, 87 casks spirits, 54 barrels rosin, 259 bbls tar, 37,448 feet lumber, 52 pkgs cotton goods, 114 pkgs mdse, 25 cases shoes, 55 boxes soap, 180 bags chaff, 42 bags shuttle blocks.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 24, 1899.

SCHOONERS.

Elma (Br) 299 tons, Baker, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Roger Moore, 277 tons, Small, J T Riley & Co.

Frank S Hall, 152 tons, Moore, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Eva A Danenhower, 217 tons, Miller, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

St Croix, 190 tons, Torrey, J T Riley & Co.

Dove (Br), 108 tons, Esdale, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Chas H Sprague, 236 tons, Harper, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

STEAMSHIPS.

Marion (Br), 1,218 tons, Roberts, A S Heide & Co.

BARGES.

Carrie L, Tyler, 538 tons, Bonneau Navassa Guano Co.

Keep in the World

Keep informed of what is going on; read the papers and magazines; save time from housework for rest and reading by using

GOLD DUST
WASHING POWDER

It saves both time and labor and gives results that please.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY.
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE. Jan. 23.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Nothing doing.

ROSIN—Market firm at 90 cents bid per barrel for Strained and 95 cents bid for Good Strained.

TAR—Market steady at $1.10 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at $1.35 per barrel for hard, $2.40 for Dip and $2.40 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine firm at 32½@32c; rosin firm at $1.15, $1.20; tar quiet, $1.05; crude turpentine firm, $1.40, $1.90, $1.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	45
Rosin	717
Tar	531
Crude turpentine	9

Receipts same day last year.—35 casks spirits turpentine, 134 bbls rosin, 291 bbls tar, 14 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 5¾c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	2	5-16 cts.	℔
Good Ordinary	4	11-16 "	"
Low Middling	4	5-16 "	"
Middling	5¾	"	"
Good Middling	6	1-16 "	"

Same day last year middling 5½c.

Receipts—725 bales; same day last year, 539.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS — North Carolina — Prime, 45 to 55c per bushel of 28 pounds; extra prime, 60c; fancy, 65c. Virginia—Extra prime, 65c; fancy, 70c; Spanish, 70@80c.

CORN—Firm; 42½ to 47½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—Lowland (tide-water) 90c@$1.10; upland 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to the bushel

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 12 to 13c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five-inch hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six-inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven-inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $2.50 to 6.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 23.—Money on call steady at 2½@3 per cent., the last loan being at 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@3¾ per cent. Sterling exchange steady; actual business in bankers' bills at 484¾@485 for demand and at 482¾@483 for sixty days. Posted rates 483½ and 485¼. Commercial bills 481¼@482. Silver certificates nominal, 59¼@60¼. Bar silver 59¾. Mexican dollars 47¼. Government bonds strong; State bonds strong; Railroad bonds irregular; U. S. 3's, 107½; U. S. new 4's, registered, 128½@129½; do. coupon, 129½@130½; U. S. 4's 112@112½; do. coupon, 112¾@113¼; do. 2's 99½; U. S. 5's, registered, 111⅝@112⅝; do. 5's, coupon, 113@114; N. C. 6's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and Substitutes are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Harmless and Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS

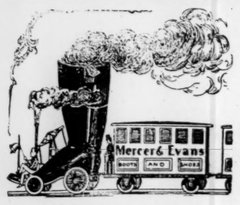
Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



For a Holiday Present

what could be more acceptable to many than a nice pair of

Good Shoes

or Pretty Slippers.

Get them from us!

Why?

Because we fit the head, the foot and the pocket.

Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS.

de 24 tf

Seed Oats

this year are generally mouldy and unsound. We have

North Carolina R R. P. Oats

tested by ourselves.

Finest Quality and Low Price.

BAGGING AND TIES.

Groceries Generally.

The Worth Company.

o 13 tf

Christmas is Over

Our Oranges all Gone,

and we thank you for the trade given us.

We are here to do business, and ask your patronage.

Our Motto is to Please.

McNAIR & PEARSALL.

ja 8 tf

S. P. McNAIR,

Wholesale Grocer,

North Water Street.

OFFERS FOR SALE

FLOUR.
RIB SIDES.
D. S. PLATES.
PURE LARD.
LARD COMPOUND
STAR LYE.
MENDELSON'S LYE
TOMSON'S LYE.
CRACKERS.
PIC-NIC CHEESE.
SUGAR.
COFFEE.

Rust Proof Oats.

September Mullets.

se 1 tf

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS THIS WEEK.

Fish and Fish Roe,

Butter and Cheese,
Mixed Nuts, Cocoanuts,
Cakes and Crackers.

CANDIES—In Penny goods, Fancy Mixed and Stick. Get our prices before buying.

no 20 tf

BIG G Brand

CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

OUR OWN.

If I had known in the morning
How wearily all the day
The words unkind would trouble my mind
That I said when you went away.
I had been more careful, darling,
Nor given you needless pain,
But we vex our own with look and tone
We may never take back again.

For, though in the quiet evening
You may give me the kiss of peace,
Yet it well might be that never for me
The pain of the heart should cease!
How many go forth at morning
Who never come home at night!
And hearts have broken for harsh words spoken
That sorrow can ne'er set right.

We have careful thought for the stranger
And smiles for the some time guest,
But oft for our own the bitter tone,
Though we love our own the best.
Ah, lips with the curve impatient,
Ah, brow with the shade of scorn,
'Twere a cruel fate were the night too late
To undo the work of the morn!

—Margaret E. Sangster.

SAWING UP A LOG.

How Planks Are Cut Into Shape In a Great Western Sawmill.

W. S. Harwood contributes "The Story of a Pine Board" to St. Nicholas. After telling of the cutting down of the tree and its progress from the forest to the mill Mr. Harwood says:

Up from the yellowish brown depths of the slow moving river flowing so steadily on its way to the sea comes a huge, dark brown thing with a shining, dripping coat. It is our log, entering upon its last stage. It passes at once up a long incline called the "slit"—a trench of wood about eight inches deep and two feet wide at the top, so hollowed out that the largest log will lie in it securely as it is being drawn up the incline by the stout chains with which the slit is equipped. Projecting pieces of steel on this chain serve to keep the log steady, its great weight, causing it to sink upon these pieces of steel, which are like sharp teeth. A workman, standing at the side of the slit, by means of a lever throws up two powerful steel pointed arms, which lift the logs out of the slit and throw them upon tables, from which they are rolled down to the carriage which leads to the saws. When the log reaches the carriage, it is thrown upon the framework by the "nigger"—a long, ratcheted timber or piece of steel. This framework is like a section of an ordinary flat car running on a regular railroad track. Two men stand on the moving carriage and at a signal from the head sawyer, who directs the cutting of the log, regulate the thickness of the plank or board by the levers of the carriage.

When the log has been adjusted, it rapidly advances to the saw, and in a very few seconds its water soaked sides have been trimmed by the sharp teeth. The carriage flies back to the starting place with the swiftness of the wind, and it is enough to make one shudder to see it go. You expect every instant that one of the men will be thrown off and terribly injured. They learn to balance themselves, however, though there are frequent accidents. One instant of inattention on the part of the head sawyer, who regulates the speed of the carriage by his lever, would send the carriage flying back to the end of the mill with tremendous force and probably kill both of the men. One of the men on the carriage, called the "setter," fixes the width of the board to be sawed on signal from the head sawyer; the other man is the second sawyer.

As I stood one day in one of these mills, watching the men flying forth and back on the narrow carriage, and almost expecting that one or both of them would be thrown off in the swiftness of their flight, I took out my watch and timed them, and I found that they traveled on an average on this little railroad not more than 20 feet long, 168,000 feet a day, or about 31 miles.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retension of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner Front and Market streets.

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* The Kind You Have Always Bought

JOHN E. COWELL

Personally in attendance at No. 11 South Front Street, where he will be pleased to serve all who are in need of a first class Hair Cut Shave or anything else in his line. ja 8

THE WORLD'S GREAT PORTS.

Some European Cities Going Ahead While New York Stands Still.

Some German merchants, bankers and imperial officials have found great encouragement in the fact established by figures that, while during the last ten years the commerce of the city of Liverpool has increased 40 per cent, the tonnage of vessels arriving at or departing from the German port of Hamburg has increased 70 per cent in the same period. The geographical position of Liverpool is highly favorable to shipping, and the docks of Liverpool, it is well known, have at large expense made the harbor a most desirable one in the facilities which it gives to vessels of all dimensions. But recently Liverpool has had to contend with the serious industrial and mercantile rivalry of the city of Manchester, and the business of Manchester has been greatly promoted by the Manchester canal. The German government, in the construction of the new Baltic canal, has discriminated in favor of Hamburg, which has increased its shipping business very largely of late years at the expense of the other north German port of Bremen. At the close of the Franco-Prussian war the tonnage of vessels arriving in and departing from Hamburg was 2,000,000 and of Bremen in the same year 800,000. Since then the commerce of Bremen has increased about 75 cent and that of Hamburg 300 per cent.

Notwithstanding these great gains the city of London still retains its remarkable distinction of being the greatest port in the world for seagoing vessels, New York following not very far behind, but showing comparatively little increase. The number of ships—steel, steam or sail—which leave the port of New York in a year is about 2,000, and more than two-thirds of the total number of such vessels are registered under foreign flags. New York has gained of late years in respect of the amount of business done with European ports, but there has been no corresponding increase in the volume of business done with domestic ports, and, moreover, the city of New York has had to meet very strong competition from Baltimore and New Orleans, a considerable portion of the shipments of western grain having been diverted to these ports and away from New York. The business of the port of London is very largely of local character, London being a mart of consumption and interchange of articles arriving from other parts of England.

The four cities of London, New York, Liverpool and Hamburg stand at the head of the ports of the world, but there are others at which a very large mercantile business is done, some increasing, but a larger number failing to keep up with the ratio of growth in mercantile business. Antwerp in Belgium stands fifth among the commercial ports of the world and very near it, with a volume of tonnage nearly as high is Marseilles, in France, the chief port of the Mediterranean. Havre, in France, does a considerable business, chiefly with foreign countries, in the shipping line, and Stettin, in Germany, a large business, chiefly coastwise. The development of the railroad and canal systems of each port has much to do with its growth in commercial business, and it is a fact usually to be observed that a city which is the terminus of a canal retains longer and better its shipping trade than a railroad terminus. At least this is observable in the United States.—New York Sun.

Too Much Service on Our Trains.

There is too much service in our sleeping and parlor cars, or perhaps one should say, too many servants for the amount of service performed. Either the porter or the conductor might be abolished, and the man who is left should keep reasonably out of the way. The newsboy, with newspapers, books, fruit and candy, would not be sadly missed, although he might be allowed to sell his goods from the station platform. From that position he would be an advantage, and might add to his list of wares drinking water which one might feel assured contained no typhoid germs. The iced water tank on American trains is more and more left unused by wise travelers. But the transfer agent, who walks from car to car to arrange for the delivery of baggage, will always be a convenience under our present checking system.—Lewis Morris Iddings in Scribner's.

Machinists, Etc.

There are in the United States, it is stated, 200,000 machinists, 10,000 toolmakers, 25,000 boiler makers, 10,000 pattern makers, 750,000 carpenters and joiners, 200,000 masons and bricklayers, 50,000 contractors and builders, 50,000 plumbers, gas and steam fitters, 150,000 stationary engineers and firemen, 100,000 locomotive engineers and firemen, 50,000 electric railway and light employees, 50,000 cabinet makers, carvers and woodworkers, 50,000 civil, mechanical, electrical and mining engineers.

Thackeray as a Boy.

It was while Thackeray was at school at Chiswick that his mother and her husband came home from India. In a letter written to India she tells of her meeting with her son:

"He had a perfect recollection of me; he could not speak, but kissed me, and looked at me again and again, and I could almost have said, 'Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace.' He is the living image of his father, and God in heaven send that he may resemble him in all but his too short life. He is tall, stout and sturdy. His eyes are become darker, but there is still the same dear expression. His drawing is wonderful."

There is a great deal of biography in that short extract, and the reference to Thackeray's father constitutes the only allusion to him not merely formal which ever happened to come to the present reader's notice. Evidently this boy loved his mother, and she him, as was to be expected, and one may recognize, from scraps of later letters, that the relation always continued intimate. If the man's nature was sweet, and a store of love was always in his heart ready to leaven the thoughts of a host of readers, it is obvious that he came honestly by those blessed attributes.—Scribner's.

The banana is the most prolific of all the fruits of the earth, being 44 times more productive than potatoes and 181 times more than wheat.

MEN IN MANY COLORS.

Richard Harding Davis Describes a Great Hungarian Celebration.

In one notable group the man wore canary yellow silk from head to foot, trimmed heavily with silver. Their boots were yellow, their capes were yellow, and the tall plumes in their peaked caps were yellow. Another group wore gray velvet, with gray fur and silver; another, purple velvet, with gold; another, blue velvet, with ermine and silver. There were never more than 20 men at the most in any group. Sometimes there would be but five or six, but the costume of each one was as rich, whether he rode or walked, as any court dress of any emperor of Europe. The horses were covered with velvet saddlecloths, heavy with jewels and gold and silver ornaments. Some were hung from the head to the tail with strings of gold coins that one could hear jangling for a hundred yards as they advanced, stamping and tossing their heads, and others were covered with leopard and tiger skins, or with a harness of red morocco leather, or with blue turquoises that lay in beautiful contrast upon the snow white coat and mane.

Some of the provinces which dated back to the beginning of civilization were represented by men with the arms of the days of the Goths and Vandals, and the fierce simplicity of their appearance made the silks and satins of those next in line seem foolish and theatrical. These descendants of the earliest warriors were perhaps the most effective figures in the procession. Some of them wore black armor, some gold, some silver, and others the plain steel shirt of chain armor, which clung to them like a woolen jersey. Their legs were bound with raw leather thongs, and on their heads they wore steel casques with a bar of steel running from the helmet to the chin to protect the face from sword thrusts, and each rider held before him a great spear, from each side of which sprouted black eagle's feathers. There was something so grim and fierce in their appearance that the crowd along the sidewalks stood awed as they passed and then burst into the most enthusiastic cheers heard that day.—Richard Harding Davis in Scribner's.

THEN THEY DID CARRY SAIL.

Wrecked Tophamper, of Which Skippers of California Clippers Were Proud.

The old skipper was in a somewhat pessimistic mood and, as usual, was reminiscent.

"In the palmy days of the American clippers," he said, "the merchants owned the ships, and the captains were responsible to the merchants only. The go between of the present day, the ship broker, was hardly known. The captains were to some extent partners. Short voyages always meant dollars to all concerned.

"Look over the files of the newspapers from 1850 to 1854 and notice the number of California ships piled up cripples in the ports of Valparaiso and Rio de Janeiro. They carried sail in those days on that voyage from here to San Francisco and sometimes the underwriters felt sore. The enormous freights paid made it worth every effort to make a short passage. Some ships got as much as $1.40 a cubic foot for lightweight and measurement goods. Now they can't get 20 cents.

"I can recollect the first trip of the famous clipper Flying Cloud to San Francisco. She sprung her mainmast, and about all her light spars. Captain Creesy, her skipper, was a famous driver and proud as the devil of his reputation. The ship returned to New York a wreck aloft, but everything was standing. The captain exhibited at the Astor House for some days the ship's topgallant mast fids. They were made of New England pasture oak and plated on the top and bottom edges with three-quarter inch iron. They were 16 inches deep and 5½ inches thick, and the tremendous pressure of the sails and gear on the topgallant masts downward had crushed them and the iron plates until they were curved like a half moon.

"Crowds went to the Astor House and stared at these testimonials of the skipper's nerve. The ship was rerigged and sparred for her next trip to San Francisco. 'I—n the expense,' her owners said, and the skipper was riding down to his ship every day, while the shippers were fighting to ship goods on her."—New York Sun.

Beware of Imitations

LEA & PERRINS' The Original & Genuine Worcestershire SAUCE

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGENTS, NEW YORK.

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RHEUMATISM.

The remedy is a Vegetable Compound, Extracts of Roots, Herbs and Barks; no Opiates. Purifies the blood and drives out the poisonous acids that cause the disease. Cures 98 per cent. of the patients. The name is

Rheumacide,

and it Kills Rheumatism.

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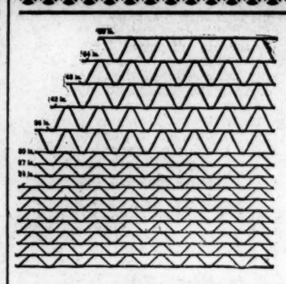

The Hartman Woven Wire Fencing

IS THE STRONGEST, MOST DURABLE and CHEAPEST FENCE MADE.

It is strong enough to be used without base boards. Made of heavy Galvanized Steel Wire.

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WM. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

ja 15 tf Purcell Building, Wilmington, N. C.

A. D. BROWN'S CUT PRICE SALE

On Men's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear. Ladies' and Children's Union Suits will be sold

At Cost.

Ladies' Capes and Jackets. Children's Jackets. Blankets and Comforts at Cost. Remnants of Brussells, Extra Super Carpets and Mattings.

A lot of Lace Curtains, one and two pair of a kind. Some extra nice things in this way, such as Irish Point, you can get at a Bargain.

Window Shades.

Just received a full line of Shades in various widths, colors and quality.

LACE CURTAIN STRETCHERS.

A. D. BROWN,

ja 22 tf No. 29 North Front Street.

Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

Has finished taking stock and we find that we have done an unusually good year's work, and we take this opportunity to extend thanks to our many customers. We find that we have a very large stock on hand, which we wish to reduce. We would like to ask your attention and comparison to the following prices:

One yard wide Bleaching for 3½c per yard. Androscoggin Bleaching, 1 yard wide, 10 yards to each customer, 5½c—one week only. Fruit of the Loom for 6 cents. A lot of Brown Sheeting, 1 to 20 yards in piece, 2½c per yard by the piece. Monro Sea Island Sheeting 4½c per yard. Nice line of Dress Ginghams, good colors, good goods, at 5c per yard, worth 8c. A lot of Double-fold piece goods at 10c per yard. Heavy Winter Dress Goods. Will give 10 per cent. discount on my close cash prices.

A lot of pretty Braid and Gimp at 2c per yard. Dress Buttons 3c per dozen. Very pretty selection.

Pretty yard wide Percale, 5c per yard. Calico, 1,000 pieces just received, for the Spring trade, from 2½c to 5c per yard.

Table Oilcloth at 12c per yard this week.

Men's Heavy Weight Underwear, of which we are making a special sale. If you need any goods in this line please give ours a look.

We have a large stock of Ribbons, which we wish to reduce, and will sell for 2½c per yard next week. A lot worth from 5c to 10c extra. We have just received our new stock of Embroidery, which we bought at a very low price for cash. We will sell from 2c to 25c per yard. Lots of styles from which to select.

We have a big lot of Ladies' Hats to close out. Fine French shapes and flats, 25c.

Special sale of a lot of Jackets and Cloaks. Less than half price, from $1 up. Capes from 50c to $5.00.

Remember to bring your card with all cash purchases. We give away free a lot of valuable presents. For a $5.00 purchase a set of glass dishes or a dozen tumblers. For a $10 purchase we will have a photograph enlarged life size, for yourself or your friends.

We have more goods than we have ever had and we want your trade. Come to Wilmington's Big Racket Store for bargains in all lines. Front street, opposite The Orton.

GEO. O. GAYLORD, Prop.

ja 22 tf

Carrying Coals to Newcastle

Would be as unnecessary as looking around Wilmington for any better COAL than you will find right here at this yard. No one can offer you better than the best, and every one in Wilmington knows that

Our Coal is Clean

and well screened, high grade and perfectly satisfactory, and you Can't Beat Us on Prices Anywhere.

WM. E. WORTH & CO.

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TO BOOKKEEPERS

Another lot of those fine

Flat Opening, Close Rule Ledgers and Journals

just received. A full line of Blank Books, adapted to any business. Office supplies of every kind, from a pin to a REMINGTON TYPEWRITER.

REMEMBER our guarantee to duplicate any order you send abroad. We will pay the freight.

C. W. YATES & CO.

ja 15 tf

AIR LINE TRAINS—Double Daily Service

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Schedule in Effect Dec. 11, 1898.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 P. M. arrives Lumberton 5:15 P. M., Pembroke 5:35 P. M., Maxton 6:06 P. M.- Laurinburg 6:23 P. M., Hamlet 6:53 P. M. Connects at Hamlet with trains for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points South; and with trains for Raleigh, Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9:30 A. M., arrives Weldon 11:45 A. M., Raleigh 3:35 P. M., Sanford 5:05 P. M., Hamlet 6:35 P. M., Wadesboro 8:10 P. M., Monroe 9:12 P. M., Charlotte 10:25 P. M., and Atlanta 5:20 A. M.

Train 38—Leaves Atlanta 9:50 P. M. Leaves Charlotte 5:00 A. M., Arrives Monroe 6:45A. M., Wadesboro 8:01 A.M., Hamlet 7:43 A. M., Sanford 9:52 A. M., Raleigh 11:13 A. M., Weldon 2:50 P. M., Portsmouth 5:30 P. M.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:20 A. M. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 A. M., Maxton 9.05 A. M., Pembroke 9:31 A. M., Lumberton 9:53 A. M., Wilmington 12.05 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Washington 5:00 P. M., Richmond 9:00 P. M., Portsmouth 8:45 P. M., Weldon 11:10 P. M. Arrives Raleigh 2:14 A. M., Sanford 3:33 A. M., Hamlet 5:07 A. M., Wadesboro 6:01 A. M., Monroe 6:53 A. M., Charlotte 8:00 A. M., Atlanta 2:50 P. M.

Train 403—Leaves Charlotte 9:00 A. M. Arrives Lincolnton 10:20 A. M., Shelby 11:37 A. M., Shelby 11.37 A. M., Rutherfordton 12:50 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Rutherfordton 4:20 P. M. Arrives Shelby 5:40 P. M. Lincolnton 6:56 P. M., Charlotte 8:15 P. M., Monroe 9:10 P. M.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 noon. Arrives Monroe 9:30 P. M., Wadesboro 10:30 P. M., Hamlet 11:15 P. M., Sanford 12:55 P. M., Raleigh 2:00 A. M., Weldon 4:55 A. M., Portsmouth 7:25 A. M., Richmond 8:15 A. M., Washington 12:41 noon.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 P. M. Arrives Gibson 8:10 P. M. Returning, leaves Gibson 6:50 A. M., Arrives Hamlet 7.40 A. M.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 A. M. Arrives Cheraw 10:00 A. M. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 P. M., Arrives Hamlet 6:30 P. M.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

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H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.

V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.

L. S. ALLEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

General Offices Portsmouth Va. ja 10 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y.

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect November 20th, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.
Leave Wilmington	8 50 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	12 00 M.
Leave Fayetteville	12 20 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville Junction	12 28 "
Leave Sanford	1 50 "
Leave Climax	3 44 "
Arrive Greensboro	4 15 "
Leave Greensboro	4 25 "
Leave Stokesdale	5 12 "
Leave Walnut Cove	5 44 "
Leave Rural Hall	6 13 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 45 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 09 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 36 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro	12 13 P. M
Leave Climax	12 42 "
Leave Sanford	2 30 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 49 "
Arrive Fayetteville	3 59 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 02 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 05 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4 DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 03 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 53 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	4 52 "
Leave Red Springs	5 35 "
Arrive Maxton	6 09 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 55 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOMND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Madison	12 30 P. M.
Leave Stokesdale	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Climax	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

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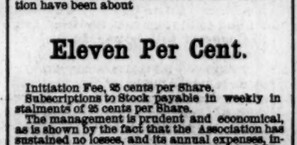

New York for Wilmington.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....Saturday, January 21

ONEIDA.....Saturday, January 28

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA.....Saturday, January 21

GEO. W. CLYDE.....Saturday, January 28

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....Tuesday, January 24

ONEIDA.....Tuesday, January 31

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The attention of investors in Wilmington called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share.

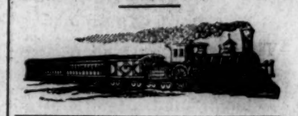
Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.

W. B HARKER, Secreta ian 1 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.



Schedule In Effect Jan. 15, 1899.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND.

DAILY 9.45 A. M. No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 11.19 A. M., Warsaw 11.33 A. M., Goldsboro 12.26 P. M., Wilson 1.16 P. M., Rocky Mount 1.53 P. M., Tarboro 2.31 P. M., Weldon 4.32 P. M., Petersburg 6.21 P. M., Richmond 7.20 P. M., Norfolk 5.55 P. M., Washington 11.30 P. M., Baltimore 1.00 A. M., Philadelphia 3.53 A. M., New York 6.53 A. M., †Boston 3.00 P. M.

DAILY 7.00 P. M. No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.34 P. M., Warsaw 8.48 P. M., Goldsboro 9.45 P. M., Wilson 10.38 P. M., †Tarboro 7.04 A. M., Rocky Mount 11.35 P. M. Weldon 12.59 A. M., †Norfolk 10.25 A. M., Petersburg 2.35 A. M., Richmond 3.33 A. M., Washington 7 01 A. M., Baltimore 8.33 A. M., Philadelphia 10.35 A. M., New York 1.03 P. M., Boston 9.00 P. M.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4.13 P. M., Newbern 5.40 P. M.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M. No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.56 P. M., Chadbourn 5.23 P. M., Marion 6 34 P. M., Florence 7.15 P. M., Sumter 8.37 P. M., Columbia 10.20 P. M., Denmark 6.12 A. M., Augusta 7.55 A. M. Macon 11.15 A. M., Atlanta 12.35 P. M. Charleston 10.50 P. M., Savannah 1.50 A. M., Jacksonville 7.30 A. M., St. Augustine 10.30 A. M., Tampa 6.05 P. M.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.50 P. M. No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston †1.03 P. M., New York †9.00 P. M., Philadelphia 12.05 A. M., Baltimore 2.50 A. M., Washington 4.30 A. M., Richmond 9.05 A. M., Petersburg 10.00 A. M., Norfolk 9.00 A. M., Weldon 11.50 A. M., Tarboro 12.21 P. M., Rocky Mount 1.00 P. M., Wilson 2.40 P. M., Goldsboro 3.21 P. M., Warsaw 4.12 P. M., Magnolia 4.25 P. M.

DAILY 9.40 A. M. No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 Light, New York 9.30 A. M., Philadelphia 12 09 P. M., Baltimore 2.25 P. M., Washington 3.46 P. M., Richmond 7.30 P. M., Petersburg 8.12 P. M., †Norfolk 2.20 P. M., Weldon 3.43 P. M., †Tarboro 6.00 P. M., Rocky Mount 5.40 A. M. Leave Wilson 6.30 A. M., Goldsboro 7.01 A. M., Warsaw 7.56 A. M., Magnolia 8.09 A. M.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9.00 A. M., Jacksonville 10.35 A. M.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 1.25 P. M. No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.10 A. M., Sanford 3.07 P. M., Jacksonville 8.00 P. M., Savannah 1.45 A. M., Charleston 6.33 A. M., Atlanta 7.50 A. M., Macon 9.00 A. M., Augusta 2.30 P. M., Denmark 4.17 P. M., Columbia 6.50 A. M. Sumter 8.15 P. M., Florence 10.00 A. M., Marion 10.40 A M., Chadbourn 11.44 A. M., Lake Waccamaw 12.13 A. M.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 P. M., Halifax 4.15 P. M.; arrive Scotland Neck 5.08 P. M., Greenville 6.57 P. M., Kinston 7.55 P. M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.50 A. M., Greenville 8.52 A. M.; arriving Halifax at 11.18 A. m., Weldon 11.33 A. M. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.30 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.; arrive Parmele 9.10 A. M. and 4.00 P. M.; returning leaves Parmele 9.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M.; arrives Washington 11.00 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.30 P. M.; Sunday, 4.15 P. M.; arrives Plymouth 7.40 P. M. and 6.10 P. M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7.50 A. M. and Sunday 9.00 A. M.; arrive Tarboro 10.05 A. M. and 11 00 A. M.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.05 A. M.; arrives Smithfield, N. C., 8.10 A. M. Returning leaves Smithfield 9.00 A. M.; arrives Goldsboro 10.35 A. M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 9 30 A. M., 3.40 P. M.; arrives Nashville 10 10 A. M., 4.03 P. M., Spring Hope 10.40 A. M., 4.35 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 11 00 A. M., 4.55 P. M. Nashville 11 22 A. M.; 5.25 P. M., arrives at Rocky Mount 11.45 A. M 6.00 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton, daily except Sunday, at 11.40 A. M. and 4.15 P. M. Returning, leave Clinton at 7.00 A. M. and 3.00 P. M.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 10.19 A. M., arrive Latta 10.32 A. M., Dillon 10.44 A M., Rowland 11.01 A. M. Returning, leaves Rowland 6.00 P. M.; arrives Dillon 6.20 P. M., Latta 6.35 P. M., Pee Dee 7.00 P. M., daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 10.35 A. M., Chadbourn 1.35 P. M.; arrive Conway 11.00 P. M.; leave Conway 2.45 P. M., Chadbourn 4.30 P. M.; arrive Hub 6.10 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.18 P. M., Manning 5.41 P. M.; arrive Lane's 6.17 P. M.; leave Lane's 8.34 A. M., Manning 9.09 A. M.; arrive Sumter 9.40 A. M. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lane's 9.30 A. M., 7.40 P. M.; arrive Georgetown 12.00 M., 9.00 P. M.; leave Georgetown 7.00 A. M.; 3.30 P. M.; arrive Lane's 8.25 A. M.; 5.55 P. M Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday at 9.50 A. M.; arrive Darlington 10.15 A. M., Cheraw 11.30 A. M., Wadesboro 2.25 P. M.; leave Florence daily except Sunday at 7.55 P. M.; arrive Darlington 8.30 P. M., Hartsville —— P. M., Bennettsville 9.15 P. M., Gibson 9.45 P. M. Leave Florence Sunday only 9.20 A. M., arrive Darlington 10.15 A. M.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday at 6.45 A. M. Bennettsville 7.10 A. M.; arrive Darlington 8.02 A. M. Leave Darlington 8.50 A. M.; arrive Florence 9.15 A. M.

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24.

REFRIGERATED BEEF.

A Captain of Volunteers at Porto Rico Testifies That It Had to Be Buried Immediately Upon Delivery.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—The board of survey appointed by Secretary Alger to pass upon the question of the proper condemnation of a large quantity of beef destined for the troops in Porto Rico has received from Captain Barclay H. Warburton, of the Pennsylvania volunteer battalion of artillery, a sworn statement of the condition of refrigerated beef on board the transport Manitoba, which transport was at Ponce from August 10 to 25. In the course of this statement Captain Warburton says:

"I ate of the beef which the transport Manitoba brought to Porto Rico. It was served to the officers' mess on the United States transport Mississippi, which brought my command back to New York. When I say I ate the meat, I must qualify my statement by saying that I tried to eat the meat. It was so bad that it was impossible to swallow it. In my opinion the meat was not good—nor was it fit for issue. I had no idea that this meat had been subjected to any chemical process, but believed the beef to have decomposed on account of the lack of proper refrigerating facilities, caused by the clogging of the machinery used for the purpose on the Manitoba. I was informed by Captain Gates, who was then in command of the Manitoba, that the machinery had been clogged with sand as a result of our having run ashore, which necessitated the reversing of the screw which threw sand into the water pumps.

In reply to your request to give the board any other evidence or information in my possession or knowledge, my answer in general is that all beef issued to my battalion was bad and had to be buried immediately upon delivery at our camp, which was about two miles beyond Ponce, at a place called Ranos de Quintana, which necessitated its transportation, I should say, a distance of six miles from the commissary depot at the playa. On the day in question Private Hack, of Light Battery C, Pennsylvania volunteers, artillery was sent for an issue of beef, which his captain had been notified would be issued on the morning of the day on which he was sent. On his return I met the wagon and while it was yet some hundred and fifty yards from me I noticed the most terrible odor, which seemed to me smelt like carrion. I was mounted and when I got alongside the wagon I looked into it and saw the meat which had been issued to him for light battery C, Pennsylvania volunteer artillery. It looked white, about the color of the belly of a flounder which had been covered with a ground slime. I instructed him to present my compliments to his commanding officer, Lieutenant Bean, with instructions to have the same buried immediately upon its arrival at the camp."

Captain Warburton gives the names of witnesses whose testimony may be of value.

PEACE TREATY'S STATUS.

Friends of the Measure Will Not Call It Up in the Senate Until Sure of Ratification.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Although the motion for an executive session was made by the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Peace Treaty was not taken up in the Senate to-day.

The status of the treaty as outlined by a member of the committee, who favors ratification, is: The opponents claim to have thirty-three or thirty-four sure votes against the treaty. That would defeat it, which would necessitate an extra session. If there is to be an extra session, the friends of the treaty say they may as well take it unrejected by this session. They do not propose to bring it to a vote unless they are sure of ratification.

An extra session, they say, will mean an extra session of the whole Congress, unless an appropriation is made to pay Spain the $20,000,000, or unless some arrangement is made with Spain to extend the time of payment three months. The United States, it is said, would not like to make this request. It is believed that in view of the possibilities of an extra session unless the treaty is ratified at this session, the opponents will yield before adjournment, as a very general desire is expressed to avoid an extra session.

A BODY FOUND.

Probably One of the Party on the Ill-fated Launch Paul Jones.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., January 23.—A special to the *Times-Union and Citizen* from Miami says:

The richly dressed body of a young woman, probably one of the ill-fated party lost in the wreck of the naptha launch Paul Jones, was found by Captain T. M. Rickardo about 10 o'clock Sunday morning at Boca Ratone. The Gulf stream swings in close to the shore at that point. The clothing was so wrapped around the head that the features were concealed. The dress was of some soft woollen material, narrow striped in gray, red and black; the jacket was striped in blue and purple. The underskirt was of red flannel, the stockings black and the boots laced. The body is well guarded, pending the arrival of the coroner.

POLYGAMISTS INELIGIBLE.

Bill Introduced in House by Representative Clarke, of Iowa.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Representative Clarke, of Iowa, to-day introduced a bill providing that "no polygamist shall be a Senator or Representative."

It provides that "no person living in or practicing polyamy shall be eligible to be a member of either house of the Congress of the United States, nor shall such person be permitted to hold a seat therein. It is further provided that the evidence of polygamy shall be "of whatever nature that establishes the fact." Another provision makes the act take immediate effect.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE POLICY OF IMPERIALISM.

Senator White, of California, Opposes the Acquisition of the Philippines.

THE DUTY OF THE CONGRESS.

Must Declare Its Position—If the Treaty is Ratified There is Nothing Else to Do But Subjugate the Islands at All Hazards.

By Telegrapn to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—Discussion of the policy of expansion occupied nearly all the time of the Senate in open session to-day. Senator White, of California, one of the Democrats who has announced heretofore his opposition to ratification of the treaty of peace, addressed the Senate in support of the anti-expansion resolution introduced by Senator Vest, Democrat, Missouri, and of the resolution offered by Senator Bacon, Democrat, Georgia, declaring that the Filipinos ought to be free and independent.

In view of the proposition of the California Legislature to "instruct" Senator White and his colleague, Senator Perkins, how to vote upon the policy of expansion and upon the pending peace treaty, the remarks of Senator White were regarded with much interest. He was accorded careful attention by both his colleagues on the floor and by a considerable audience in the galleries.

Senator White took as the text of his remarks certain paragraphs from Supreme Court decisions, a sentence from McKinley's Atlanta speech, and a paragraph from the report of Admiral Dewey to the Navy Department, saying that the Filipinos were as well qualified for self-government as the Cubans. He said he denied the doctrine that seeks to give this country jurisdiction in some cases and denied it in others. The country, he said, was confronted to-day by a situation differing entirely from what it has been confronted with at any time before. While it might be admitted that we had the power to acquire foreign territory, whether we should do so depends largely upon the circumstances. He maintained that the question presented was purely one of policy.

"Should we take the Philippines?"

he asked. "Should we take in seeds that would prove to be seeds of dissolution of our body politic?" He thought not and said he would endeavor to show why we should not, for he believed it our duty to see to it that our system was kept free from all such contamination. "I care not," said Senator White, "whether the people in the Philippines are fitted for self-government or not. It is certain that if they are not they ought not to be brought into alliance with us. They repudiate our attempt to bring them into our system and insist that they should be allowed to govern themselves. If we say that the Filipinos are not fitted for self-government, pray let us know by what process of reasoning we can take them into our governmental system?"

Senator White declared that no conclusion was possible, except that it was the intention of this government and the officers in power to annex the Philippine islands. If this was not true, he inquired, why would not the supporters of the treaty consent to the adoption of such a resolution as that offered by Senator Hoar, declaring there was no intention on the part of this country to hold the islands in perpetuity?

Senator White then referred to the President's statement that the attitude of the United States toward the Philippines was to be one of benevolent assimilation."

A short debate occurred at this point, between Senator White and Senator Chandler, New Hampshire, over the defining of the word "assimilation." The latter claimed that it means "a resemblance, a likeness, but not necessarily amalgamation or absorption."

While he was not responsible for the President's definition of his words he did not think it a fair argument to say that the word means "absorption" or to assume the President used it in that sense.

Congress Should Declare Its Position.

Senator White, continuing, said he was opposed to the entire policy of expansion, and that his objections to it were basic. He maintained that if this country has the slightest regard for its position before the world, it was the duty of Congress to declare definitely its position upon the subject before proceeding further. "If," said he, "we ratify the pending treaty and take upon ourselves the responsibility of the Philippine islands, there is nothing else for us to do but to subjugate them at all hazards. We must show to the nations of the world that we have not only a legal right, but the physical power to hold them."

Further along Senator White referred to the necessity under the proposed policy of expansion of a large standing army and demanded to know what benefit was to be derived by this country from such an institution. What is the limit of the expansionists, he inquired. We are already told, he continued, that the expansionists desire to participate in the partition of China, when that shall come, and the indications were that this country was to go on and acquire still other territory, which in the nature of things would have to be defended.

Colloquy Between Mason and Teller.

At this point a colloquy occurred which was participated in by Senator Mason, Illinois; Senator Teller, Colorado and Senator White. Senator Mason enquired if it were not true that territory whose inhabitants had to be forced into assimilation did not always require an immense force to keep the people in subjection. Senator White did not desire evidently to commit himself to Senator Mason's position, but Senator Teller pointed out that the people of New Mexico, Arizona and California had been forced at the point of guns into submission, and their consent primarily had not been secured.

"Yes," replied Senator Mason, "but that territory was acquired by treaty."

"It is by treaty that we propose to acquire the Philippines retorted Senator Teller.

Senator Mason—By a treaty with a people who have no more right to cede the territory than the devil had to offer to the Savior all the land in sight of the mountain height. He did not possess even a tax title to it.

Senator Teller said that the government could ratify the treaty and then turn the islands over to whom we pleased within an hour. He called attention to the fact that the treaty gave to Congress full power to deal with the matter.

Senator White, after adverting to some remarks made by Senator Teller, contended strongly that it was the duty of Congress to make declaration of the country's intention with respect to the Philippines. Congress possessed the authority to make such a declaration in advance of its action on the treaty and it would be proper to make it. "I say," said he, "that if the declaration we have heard regarding the holding of the islands are in good faith and if the Philippines and Cuba are to be treated alike the record ought to show it."

In conclusion Senator White said: "It is in the hope that we may preserve forever stainless in its purity and unconquerable in its integrity, the republic of our fathers, that I register here my protest against what I conceive to be a disastrous innovation."

The Senate then at 2:10 P. M., on motion of Senator Davis, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, went into executive session.

After the executive session Senator Chandler called up the bill to restore to the original status officers of the navy and marine corps who lost their status by reason of promotion of other officers by reason of conspicuous conduct in battle. The bill went over on objection, and at 5:15 thet Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

This was District of Columbia day in the House and the major portion of the day was devoted to local legislation. The only action of public importance was the passage of the bill to extend the navigation laws of the United States to the Hawaiian islands. One of the provisions of the bill grants American register to all vessels flying the Hawaiian flag owned by Hawaiian citizens, July 7, 1898.

At 4.45 P. M. the House adjourned.

THE SAMOAN AFFAIR.

Berlin Reports in Regard to the Recent Troubles in Apia—No Suggestion of a Conference.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The United States ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, up to this afternoon had not received any instructions from Washington in regard to the recent trouble in Samoa. The *National Zeitung* declares that no suggestion of a conference on the subject of Samoa has yet been made by any of the governments interested.

The Foreign Office's dispatches today give important details of the disturbances. It appears that the Supreme Court in Apia was not closed by the German consul's orders, but by the orders of the Samoan government. It is said that the German consul was not even present when the incident occurred.

The officials of the Foreign Office informed the correspondent of the Associated Press that no additional German warships had been ordered to Samoa.

The New York correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* cables that when the Samoan conference occurs the government at Washington will make advances to Germany and will relinquish the American co-protectorate over the islands.

SMALLPOX SCOURGE.

The Disease Prevalent in Many Counties in the States of Mississippi and Alabama.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSON, MISS., Janury 23.—Dr. H. A. Gant, inspector of the State Board of Health, returned to-day from a trip through the eastern part of the State, where he has been investigating reported cases of smallpox. Dr. Gant said that he found a large number of cases of the disease scattered through the district, principally in Russellville, Enterprise, Wauthubbee, Cartersville, Orange, Lumberton, Ellisville and Hattiesburg. At the latter place seventeen cases are now confined in the pest house. Smallpox has prevailed in this section of Mississippi for nearly a year and soon after being stamped out at one place it breaks out at another. The board of health traces the infection to Alabama, which State in turn claims to be fed from Tennessee, Georgia and other States. In a letter to Secretary Hunter, of the Mississippi board, Dr. W. H. Sanders, State Health Officer of Alabama, admits that smallpox now exists in Washington, Greene, Hale, Maringo, Parke, Clay and Randolph counties in that State.

AN OUTRAGEOUS AFFAIR.

Murderous Assault by a Mob on a Family at Colquitt, Ga.—Man and a Boy Were Killed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, Janury 23.—At Colquitt, Ga., a town remote from telegraphic communication, late Saturday night, a party of unknown men surrounded the house of farmer Rustin and demanded that his daughter come out of the house. She refused, whereupon the men attacked the house, shooting from evry side. One shot passed through the door, killing a boy, Virgil, instantly. Another shot struck old man Rustin and he died to-day from the effects of the wound. The mob broke in the door and knocked the old man down and continued to shoot at him.

At the inquest it developed that the shooting was because Miss Rustin had sworn out a warrant for aman named Phillips. The coroner's jury returned a sealed verdict. Phillips, his father and two brothers, two cousins of Phillips, and a man named Cleveland, have been placed in jail.

SENATOR QUAY'S CONTEST.

A Fifth Ballot Taken With No Change in the Situation.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 23.—The fifth ballot for United States Senator to-day showed no change in the situation. Senator Quay still has twelve votes short of the necessary number to elect. The Democrats are still united on Jenks and the anti Quay Republicans are divided between a half dozen candidates, with Congressman Dalzell, of Pittsburg, the favorite.

George Hite, a white man, who murdered an inoffensive negro at Skipwith, in Mecklenburg county, Va., in April last, was hanged at Boydton yesterday.

A San Francisco dispatch says Judge Cooke granted a continaunce until next Saturday in Mrs. Botkin's case, when attorneys will present their reasons for seeking a new trial for their client.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY

SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Liberation of Spanish Prisoners Conditional on Recognition of Insurgents.

A DEMAND OF AGUINALDO.

If Americans Fail to Recognize Independence Hostilities Will Reopen To-day. Advices from Gen. Otis—Situation Understood at Capitol.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MADRID, January 23.—According to a dispatch received here from Manila the Filipino Congress at Malolos has authorized the release of the Spanish civil prisoners and will shortly liberate the military prisoners.

The Premier, Senor Sagasta, declares that Aguinaldo has made the liberation of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippine islands conditional on Spain recognizing the Philippines republic and allying herself thereto. Aguinaldo, it is added, has similarly demanded the Vatican's recognition of the Philippines republic.

A private dispatch from Manila says: "The time in which the insurgents have allowed the Americans to recognize their independence expires to-morrow, and hostilities are expected to re-open.

"Aguinaldo has requested the Vatican to send a commission to negotiate for the release of the clericals."

Advices from Gen. Otis.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Gen. Otis, commanding the military forces in the Philippines, has cabled to the War Department as follows:

"*Manila, Jan. 21.*—Construction hospital at Nagasaki unnecessary. Health of command good. Diseases successfully treated here, except chronic bowel difficulty and rheumatism. Will send a number of such cases Monday by transport Zealandia to San Francisco. If peace prevailed might establish a hospital in the mountains, where recuperation would be rapid. Convalescent hospital at Corregidor, near the mouth of the harbor, is successful."

LONDON, January 23.—The Filipino Junta has received dispatches saying that if Agoncillo, one of Aguinaldo's envoys at Washington, is not received by the United States government within a few days, Aguinaldo will recall him to Manila and suspend relations with the United States," thus removing an important medium for arriving at a peaceful understanding.

The Junta's advices also assert that "large numbers of the American troops are fraternizing with the natives and that many of them are engaged to Filipino girls."

Washington Has No Official Advices.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Secretary Alger this afternoon, said that while he would be pleased to hear that the Filipinos had liberated the Spanish prisoners, held by them, he had no official information to confirm the statement to that effect coming from Madrid.

It is not to be supposed, for a moment that the Spanish government, no matter how desirous of securing the release of the prisoners more speedily than could be accomplished through the efforts of the United States government, will enter into an alliance with the insurgents.

Technically the war is still in progress, although active hostilities are suspended, and any conduct on the part of the Spanish government that would tend to increase the difficulties of the United States in dealing with the insurgents would have to be reckoned for.

The officials here are not moved by the reported threat of a Filipino junta in Europe to withdraw Agoncillo and his fellows from Washington if they are not speedily recognized officially. While Agoncillo has been well treated informally, he has not been recognized by the government, and it may be stated positively that he will not be.

The Filipino representatives here are not prepared at this time to state when their efforts to obtain recognition for the Aguinaldo government are to cease. This is a question they say which will depend entirely on circumstances that may develop, as a result of their attempts to be diplomatically received here and the action of the Senate on the peace treaty.

Senor Agoncillo, the chief agent of Aguinaldo, said to-night that the reports he had received from his government showed no change in the condition of affairs in the islands, and there was no particular news to communicate. The revolutionists have a regular form of government and are carrying out its functions. He and his associates here would use every proper effort to obtain recognition for them, and he hoped these would be crowned with success. Up to this time, however, no reply had come from the State Department to their asking for the recognition desired. Senor Agoncillo evidently discredited the report that he would be called to Manila in a few days if his efforts were not successful, as he stated that there would be no word from Aguinaldo to return home. The envoy made it very clear that the Filipinos would not provoke hostilities with the United States, but that every attempt would be made to reach a peaceful solution of the existing difficulties.

One Divided by Naught.

Four men sitting together were colding to one another their general ignorance of the matter contained in textbooks. One said he had studied algebra for three years, but he would find it impossible to solve the simplest problem by an algebraic process. Another said he had been counted a good student in geology, and yet he doubted if he could name the principal periods in their proper order.

"Now let's see how much you do know," said one of the men. "How much is one divided by naught or nothing?"

"One divided by nothing?" repeated the man at his right. "Why, that's one. If one isn't divided by anything, it remains one."

"I think the answer is nothing," said another. "One divided by nothing is—nothing. Sure, that's right."

"You're the worst I ever heard," said the man who had given the problem. "One divided by nothing—that means how many times is nothing contained in one. It is contained an infinite number of times, and the correct answer is—infinity."

Then he had to talk to them for five minutes in order to convince them.—Chicago Record.

IN OL DEN TIMES

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects, and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently overcome habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system. Buy the genuine. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. †

SQUEEZE IN JANUARY COTTON.

Sharp Advance in Prices of Late on Persistent and Heavy Buying.

[New York Sun, Jan. 22d.]

It is remarked down town that cotton is the only commodity that responds to the extraordinary activity of the New York Stock Exchange. The business at the Cotton Exchange has been increasing steadily and the transactions have latterly reached a large volume at rising prices. Yesterday prices jumped up 8 points, making 18 points on January in two days. The strength of January is considered significant in view of the fact that the stock here is the smallest for some years past. The total is only 104,923 bales, against 138,006 a year ago, and of the present stock only 46,056 bales are certificated, that is, ready for delivery on contract; the rest is what is termed "mill cotton." At the same time there is believed to be a very heavy short interest here. Liverpool merchants are understood to be short here against hedges made on the bulk of the stock in that market, which is about 1,500,000 bales. The hedges or sales were made largely for May and August deliveries, but there is also some likelihood, it is believed, of a squeeze in January. On Friday, for instance, when other deliveries were irregular and certainly without noteworthy strength, January suddenly shot up 10 points. The bulls contend that the stock here of 104,000 bales is as nothing in comparison with the January short sales.

Orders to buy cotton are coming from all over the country, including New England and Chicago. January closed yesterday at 5.97, May at 5.99 and August at 6.04 cents.

EARTHQUAKES IN GREECE.

Houses Damaged—In One Village Fifty Children Were Injured.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

ATHENS, January 23.—There have been fresh earthquake shocks to day in the province of Pelopennesus, particularly in the districts of Kyparissia and Philiatra, in the department of Messenia on the Ionian coast In the town of Kyparissia a number of houses which were damaged by yesterday's shocks collapsed this afternoon, injuring many. In one village fifty children were injured.

WARM WIRELETS.

The Republican Senatorial deadlock in Wisconsin continues.

Balloting for U. S. Senator from Utah continued yesterday without result.

On the twenty-seventh Senatorial ballot, Sacramento, Cal., there was no change.

Yesterday's ballot for U. S. Senator at Olympia, Washington, showed no important changes.

Two joint ballots were taken for U. S Senator from Delaware, but no break in the dead-lock occurred.

Two negroes confined in the county jail at Anderson, S. C., succeeded in escaping from the prison, but one of them was shot and killed in his effort to get away. The other negro who escaped was run down by bloodhounds and captured a short time afterwards.

At Night!

You can't get a Doctor every time you want him, and some times you can't get in a Drug Store. So save yourselves all this bother and worry and purchase to-day a bottle of

Pyxis Croup Remedy, 35 cts.

Most drug stores keep it.

James D. Nutt, Proprietor.

de 17 tf

FOOD FOR THOUGHT AS WELL AS

at The Unlucky Corner

Webb's Cream Corn.....10c per can
Standard Tomatoes (3 lb can)..08c per can
London Layer Raisins.....10c per lb
Nice Peeled Peaches (3 lb can) 12 1-2c per can
The finest old Government Java Coffee (raw) lb to wit.
The highest grades of Roasted Coffees on the market.
The best Tea for $1.00 in the city—Oolong or Gunpowder.
Buckwheat and Maple Syrup.

S. W. SANDERS.

ja 20 tf

HORSES AND MULES.

Just received new load Horses and Mules. Among them some extra fine drivers, roadsters and mated teams. And a full line of general purpose and farm Horses and Mules. Can compete with any firm in quality and price.

L. W. BATES,

Market street between Second and Third.

Coffee, Coffee.

199 Bags Coffee.
1700 Barrels Flour.
500 Bags Peanuts.
543 Barrels Molasses.
794 Bags Corn.
300 Bags Meal.
131 Barrels Sugar.
25 Bales Pee Dee Plaids.
20 Bales Rockingham Sheeting.

Also, Rice Straw, Hay, Canned Goods and all other goods in my line.

D. L. GORE,

ja 21 tf

N. F. PARKER.

Furniture, Furniture Novelties

No. 17 S. Front St.

Any Sideboard, Go-cart, Baby Carriages, or Parlor Suit goes this week for ACTUAL COST for spot cash.

If not convenient to pay cash I will sell on reasonable terms at as close prices as you can get elsewhere for the cash. ja 22 tf

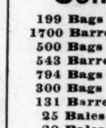
GOOD STALK CUTTERS FOR SALE

By J. C. McCaskill, Maxton, N. C

Also, fine Building lots.

January 19th, 1899. ja 14 2w

FOR SALE



OR WILL LEASE FOR A TERM of years, the Hotel at Carolina Beach. Special inducements to a party willing to invest a few hundred dollars on the property.

Apply to
D. O'CONNOR,
Real Estate Agent.

ja 20 6t

Contractor and Builder.

I have established an office at C. D. Foard's hardware store, 29 South Front street Prompt attention given to all orders entrusted to my care.

G. M. SUMMERELL,
Contractor and Builder.

ja 22 tf

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpariel Type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for **1 cent** per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than **20 cents.** Terms positively cash in advance.

Bird Dog For Sale—Inquire at this office. ja 24 tf

M. C. Benson—The well known Produce Commission Merchant, 106 Dock street. Solicits consignments of all classes Produce. Beef Cattle a specialty ja 23 tf

For Rent—Store No. 204 in the building on corner Second and Princess streets. Apply up stairs for information. Carl Mugge. ja 22 2t*

Subscribe Now—The 'renth Series in the Clarendon Saving and Loan Association will open Saturday, January 7th, 1899. Subscription to same can now be made by applying to S. P. Collier, Secretary, 17 Princess street. D. C. Love President. su de 11 tf

Miss Cammie Lord will open a night Dancing Class, Monday, January 23rd, 8.15 o'clock, at Germania Hall. Apply at 304 South Front street. th su ja 19 2t*

A Printer Wanted—An all-round man to take charge of a well regulated newspaper office—no job office. Must be sober and reliable, and neat in displaying ads. Address with stamp, *The Headlight*, Goldsboro, N. C. ja 20 3t

New Business—Having purchased the Grocery stock of the late firm of J. L. Croom & Co., I will continue the Grocery and Commission Business at the same stand, No. 12 Grace street, between Mulberry and Water. Consignments solicited. Goods sold for cash only. B. F. Boykin. ja 11 tf

Photographs—If you want up-to-date Photographs in style and finish, call on U. C Ellis, 114 Market street. ja 4 tf

Country Produce of every kind at lowest prices. Choice Sausage, Pork Sausage, dressed and live Poultry. Country shipments solicited. P. H. Smith, Bell 'Phone 388, 314 Campbell street. de 23 tf

Camera For Sale—A "Vive" Camera and complete outfit for sale at a reasonable price. Takes picture 4½x4½. May be seen at the STAR office. de 23 tf

Christmas comes but once a year. Why not give us a share. Our line of fancy goods is fresh and reliable. Prompt returns of all consigned goods. Love & Flynn. de 20 tf

Just Arrived—400 bunches fine Bananas, 25 barrels Jamaica Oranges. For sale cheap by A. S. Winstead, 115 North Second street. no 15 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock Buggies, Road Carts and Harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. no 25 tf

Consign Your Chickens Eggs, Pork, Beef Potatoes, Apples, Cabbage, Onions, field Peas, Peanuts, Corn, Bacon, Butter, or anything else you may have in the produce line to R. B. Moore, for prompt returns. No. 5 Dock street, Wilmington, N. C. oc 30 tf

Chickens, Eggs and all kinds of Country Produce. See L. Tate Bowden when you want the nicest and freshest in the produce line at the very lowest possible prices. No. 6 Princess street. oc 27 tf

Pratt's Food, Magic Food, Condition Powders, Hay, Grain, and all kinds of mixed feed. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market street. Inter-State 'Phone No. 92, Bell 'Phone No. 92. au 19 tf

Old Newspapers for sale by the hundred at the STAR Office. Excellent for underlaying carpets, or for wrapping paper. oct 9 tf

NEWS FROM THE PENINSULA

Is to the effect that our justly celebrated

Peninsula Stoves and Ranges

are giving perfect satisfaction to all who have tried them.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THEM.

We can also supply you with everything in the HARDWARE and HOUSE FURNISHING line at Bottom Prices.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

J. W. MURCHISON.

no 24 tf

Atlantic and Yadkin Railway Co.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JANUARY 19TH, 1899.

To all whom it May Concern:

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, purchasers of the property, rights and franchises of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company, that the same was purchased for and on behalf of a corporation under the name of the Atlantic and Yadkin Railway Company, created pursuant to the laws of the State of North Carolina in such cases made and provided, and that the first meeting of the stockholders of said Atlantic and Yadkin Railway Company will be held in the office of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company in the city of Wilmington, North Carolina, on Saturday the fourth day of February, A. D., 1899, at 12 o'clock M.

H. WALTERS,
B. F. NEWCOMER,
For Themselves and Associates, Purchasers.

ja 20 td

Two Car-loads

Horses and Mules just received and are for sale as cheap as they can be bought in any market. A full supply kept on hand at all times.

F. T. MILLS,

Corner Second and Princess streets. H. L. Fennell's stables. ja 13 tf

Send Us Your Orders

For Fresh

Cakes and Crackers, Cheese, New Catch Mullets.

ALSO, MEAT, MEAL, MOLASSES, FLOUR, SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

And we will fill at Bottom Prices.

D. McEACHERN,

Wholesale Grocer.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE NOLAN COTTAGE AT Carolina Beach, with one acre of ground This is a good chance for any one desiring a pleasant home and to raise truck for Summer residents on the Beach. Apply to D. O'CONNOR, Real Estate Agent.

ja 8 tf

Morris Bear & Bros.,

WHOLESALE

Dry Goods,

Notions, &c.

119 PRINCESS STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock and get our prices before placing their orders for

SPRING GOODS.

ja 5 tf

IN OUR STOCK OF HIGH GRADE GROCERIES

we are constantly receiving fresh invoices of the finest China and Japan Teas, and the choicest Coffee Berries. All our Coffees are dry roasted and blended, so as to produce a delicious flavor

Next week we will have in a new line of Mocha and Java at prices ranging from 30 to 35c. The latter grade we will sell three pounds for $1.00. We are now selling a high grade Tea at 50c per pound, and **17 pounds of Fine Granulated Sugar for**

$1.00.

THE KING GROCERY CO.,

B. F. KING, MANAGER.

'Phone 357 Fourth Street Bridge.
ja 21 tf

The C. W. Polvogt Co.,

No. 9 North Front Street,

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

New White Goods.

Plaid Muslins, Nainsooks and the rest of the White Goods family make their New Year's bow this week. In greater array than ever before these snowy fabrics come, just in time to join in the January sales movement. Come this week and we will introduce you to the littlest prices you ever knew for worthy fabrics.

This Week's Feature

OF THE LINEN SALE is the offering of a lot of Damask Towels of fine quality. Like almost all our Linens, they are Linen—nothing else. Some are plain white; some have colored borders—fast colored. The size is 22x39 inches. The value is 40c. The selling price is Twenty-nine cents each.

Knit Underwear.

Prices drop a quarter to a third from last week's figures. Won't be caught with too many of the finer grades on hand at the end of the season. The folks with Underwear wants to fill can save money because of a long-delayed Winter. These hints of goods and prices.

See our line of 50c Taffeta Silks.

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

9-4 Hemmed, only..... 45c
10-4 Hemmed, only..... 60c
10-4 Hemstitched, only..... 75c
Pillow Cases,.....10, 12 1-2, 15c

We are sole agents for W. B. Corsets and Standard Paper Patterns.

THE C. W. POLVOGT CO.

Tailor-made Suits—black, navy and brown—Jacket satin lined, Special, $8.00. ja 22 3te

The Long and Short

OF IT. WHEN IT COMES TO FITTING A MAN, THERE ARE NO TWO MEN ALIKE IN FORM. THEREFORE AN ARTIST IS NECESSARY. WE CAN PLEASE THE MOST FASTIDIOUS TASTE IN QUALITY, STYLE, FIT, WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIAL, AND GIVE STYLE TO THE POOREST FORM.

IT IS TO YOUR INTEREST TO SEE OUR LINE OF **SUITING AND TROUSERING** BEFORE BUYING.

OUR LINE OF FURNISHING GOODS IS STRICTLY UP-TO-DATE.

M. H. CURRAN,

ja 15 tf 107 Princess street.

WHAT BETTER CHRISTMAS PRESENT COULD YOU GIVE A CHILD THAN A DEPOSIT IN

THE WILMINGTON SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

Results if you Deposit Something Each Week.

$ 1.	..	..	...a week for	5	years	you will have ..... $ 286
$ 2.	..	..	"	"	"	" ..... $ 572
$ 3.	..	..	"	"	"	" ..... $ 858
$ 4.	..	..	"	"	"	" $1144
$ 5.	..	..	"	"	"	" $1430
$10.	..	..	"	"	"	" $2860
$15.	..	..	"	"	"	" $4290
$ 1.	..	..	for	10	years	" ..... $ 627
$ 2.	..	..	"	"	"	" $1274
$ 3.	..	..	"	"	"	" $1921
$ 4.	..	..	"	"	"	" $2548
$ 5.	..	..	"	"	"	" $3185
$10.	..	..	"	"	"	" $6370
$15.	..	..	"	"	"	" $9555

de 23 tf

REHDER'S.

OVERCOATS for Men, Boys and Children,	Price	$1.75 and upwards
CAPES, a very nice assortment to select from,	Price	48c and up.
JACKETS of all kinds, styles and designs,	Price	$1.98 and up.
A nice line of MACKINTOSHES of all sizes,	Price	$1.50 and up
RUBBER SHOES, all styles, shapes and quality,	Price	25c and up.

BLANKETS, 29c and up.
COMFORTS, 39c and up.

Bargains in Clothing, Underwear, Shoes, Dress Goods, etc.

J. H. Rehder & Co.,

NEAR FOURTH STREET BRIDGE.

Bell 'Phone 118, Inter-State 'Phone 218.

☞ Car fare paid on purchases of $2 and up. Beautiful Pictures given away. Ask for punch card. ja 13 tf

Statement of ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, Wilmington, N. C.

At the close of Business Dec. 1st, 1898. Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES	
Loans	$629,283 50	Capital	$125,000 00
Overdrafts secured by collateral	10,480 58	Surplus	70,000 00
Overdrafts unsecured	377 33	Undivided profits	13,564 07
U. S. Bonds (at par)	95,500 00	Circulation	49,950 00
Banking House and Fixtures	10,000 00	Deposits, U. S. Treasurer	$ 50,000 00
Due from app'd reserve agts	$150,143 52	" from banks	190,307 20
Due from other Banks	$165,320 57	" Individuals	666,562 35-906,769 56
Cash on hand	65,178 27—386,642 16		
Total	$1,162,283 57	Total	$1,162,283 57

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:

	Dec. 1, '97.	Dec. 1, '98.
Total Deposits	$678,000	$906,700
Surplus and Net Profits	75,100	89,500

Dividends paid—6 per cent. per annum.

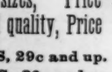
Last Instalment of Capital paid in October, 1898. de 7 tf

Press Boy Wanted.

A boy who knows how to feed Job Presses and is willing to work six days in the week may secure employment by applying at the

ja 19 tf STAR OFFICE.

DWELLING FOR RENT.



HOUSE on northeast corner Tenth and Princess streets, four rooms and kitchen. Everything in good order. Apply to

D. O'CONNOR,
Real Estate Agent.

de 13 tf